

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### *Asia & Pacific*

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## JAPAN

Kunayev-Led Delegation Continues Visit	C 1
Talks With Amity Group	C 1
Visits Kyoto 27 Oct	C 1
Tour Continues	C 1
Visits Machinery Plant	C 2
Whaling Inspection Agreement Signed With USSR	C 2
Further Reportage on PRC Qiao Shi's Visit	C 2
Attends Welcoming Party	C 2
Meeting With Ishibashi	C 2
Document With JSP Issued	C 3
Steel Talks With U.S. To Resume in Nov	C 3
Trade Plan With U.S. Blocked at GATT Meeting	C 4
Reportage on LDP Presidential Race Continues	C 5
'Sharp Attack' Waged	C 5
Komeito, DSP Urge Challenge	C 5
Nakasone Formally Endorsed	C 6
Nakasone Files Candidacy	C 7
Nakasone Unveils Policies	C 7
Nakasone: Japan at 'Turning Point' on Defense	C 8

## NORTH KOREA

Red Cross Proposes 20 Nov Preliminary Talks	D 1
South's Manipulation of North Relief Scored [NODONG SINMUN]	D 2
VRPR Denounces Chon's Air Mobilization Exercise	D 4
VRPR: Chon Sold Tok-to Island to Japan	D 4
South Students Continue Antigovernment Rallies	D 5
Minister's Remarks Rebuked	D 5
Reagan's Pledge to Peace in Korea Criticized	D 5
[NODONG SINMUN 27 Oct]	
PRC Friendship Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang	D 7
Places Wreath at Monument	D 7
Cemetery Ceremony	D 7
O Chin-u Meets Delegation	D 8
Banquet Honors CPV	D 8
Tower of Friendship Dedication	D 11
Film Show Honors Chinese People's Volunteers	D 16
Beijing Embassy Marks Chinese Entry Into War	D 16
Reception Held for PEOPLE'S DAILY Delegation	D 17
Kim Pong-cho Group Meets With Egypt's Mubarak	D 17
WPK Congratulates Syrian Communist Party	D 17

## SOUTH KOREA

North Accepts Red Cross Talks Proposal	E 1
Secret N-S Sports Talks for Olympics Disclosed	E 2
[CHOSON ILBO 27 Oct]	

Ministry Denies Report	[CHOSON ILBO 28 Oct]	E	2
Committee To Invite All IOC Members to Olympics		E	2
	[THE KOREA HERALD 27 Oct]		
Beijing Conference Uses 'ROK' Identification		E	3
	[THE KOREA TIMES 27 Oct]		
ROK Admitted to Asian Table Tennis Union		E	3
Students Continue Antigovernment Rallies		E	4
	[THE KOREA HERALD 27 Oct]		
Kyonghui Professors Resign	[THE KOREA HERALD 27 Oct]	E	4
Lawmakers Question Minister	[THE KOREA TIMES 27 Oct]	E	5
Statement on Campus Autonomy	[THE KOREA HERALD 27 Oct]	E	5
Hearings on Student Unrest	[THE KOREA TIMES 28 Oct]	E	6
Police Discretion Urged	[THE KOREA HERALD 28 Oct]	E	7
Chon Presides Over Trade Promotion Meeting		E	7
	[THE KOREA HERALD 27 Oct]		

## KAMPUCHEA

Hungarian Industry Delegation Arrives Oct 22		H	1
Talks Held		H	1
VODK Comments on Condemnation of SRV at UN		H	1
Will To Negotiate Doubted	[VODK]	H	3
VONADK Notes Arrival of 'Fresh' SRV Troops		H	5

## LAOS

Foreign Ministry on Withdrawal of Thai Troops		I	1
Statement Hailed		I	2
Thai Troops Accused of Shelling Ban Savang		I	4
Vientiane 23 Oct Meeting Condemns Thai Actions		I	4
Improved Foreign Economic Relations Urged		I	4

## THAILAND

Sitthi Confirms Border Troop Withdrawal		J	1
Lao-Based Communist Group Reportedly Active		J	1
	[THE NATION REVIEW 29 Oct]		
Border Patrol Captures 5 Vietnamese Soldiers		J	3
	[BANGKOK POST 29 Oct]		
Sitthi Remarks on Nuclear-Free ASEAN Discussion		J	3
Value of Zone Questioned	[THE NATION REVIEW 29 Oct]	J	4
Sitthi Cited on UN Security Council Cooperation		J	5
Sitthi Discusses Australian, Indonesian SRV Moves		J	5
	[BANGKOK POST 27 Oct]		
Ministry Reviews Foreign News Dissemination		J	6
	[MATICHON 23 Oct]		
Briefs: Ties With African Nations		J	6

## VIETNAM

Reportage on Thach's Trip to U.S., France, USSR		K	1
Reception in New York		K	1
22 Oct Reception		K	2
Meets Cheysson in Paris		K	3
Leaves for Moscow 28 Oct		K	3
Talks With Gromyko	[cross-reference]	K	3

Meeting 24-27 Oct With U.S. on MIA's Reported	K 4
NHAN DAN Article Views Disarmament Task [27 Oct]	K 4
Soviet Envoy Holds Anniversary News Conference	K 5
GDR Delegation Issues Press Communique	K 5
Visits Ho Chi Minh City	K 5
Press Communique Issued	K 6

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Hawke To Consider Using Aid for Aquino Justice	M 1
Hayden To Seek 'Regular Talks' With USSR	M 1
Defense Forces' Command Structure Reorganized	M 1

## INDONESIA

Subroto Leaves for Geneva OPEC Conference	N 1
Mokhtar Leaves for PNG To Sign Border Agreement	N 1
INDONESIA TIMES Cites Mokhtar Remarks on PNG [16 Oct]	N 1
Briefs: Liquefied Natural Gas Export	N 2

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Musa Hitam Addresses Joint Thai Border Committee	O 1
Communique Issued	O 1

## PHILIPPINES

Marcos Warns U.S. on Interference in Philippines	P 1
White House Says No Change in Reagan's Position	P 1
Comment on Reagan's Debate Remarks on Marcos	P 2
BUSINESS DAY Views [24 Oct]	P 2
U.S. 'Distancing Itself' [METRO MANILA TIMES 25 Oct]	P 3
Acosta Views Statement [TIMES JOURNAL 25 Oct]	P 4
Research Group Report on Batasan, U.S. Policy	P 5
Part I [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 11 Oct]	P 5
Part II [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 12 Oct]	P 6
Part III [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 13 Oct]	P 8
Radio Cites U.S. Reaction to Agrava Report	P 10
Tanodbayan Committee To Hold Public Proceedings	P 10
Forensic Chemist Says Results Misinterpreted	P 11
[BULLETIN TODAY 28 Oct]	
Opposition MP's Urge New Court for Aquino Case	P 11
Mendoza Denies Whitewash Claim in Findings	P 12
Marcos Letter to Ver on Findings Protested	P 12
AFP Officers Interviewed on Agrava Reports	P 13
[BUSINESS DAY 25 Oct]	
Ver, Olivas on Leave; Rest Under Technical Arrest	P 14
[TIMES JOURNAL 27 Oct]	
'Vigilante Group' Within Military Reported	P 15
Marcos Says Armed Forces Policies Unchanged	P 15
Ramos Orders Maximum Security in Metro Manila	P 16
[BULLETIN TODAY 25 Oct]	
Terrorist Activity, Crime Rate	P 16
Cory Aquino Views 'Parliament of Streets'	P 17
[BUSINESS DAY 26 Oct]	

KUNAYEV-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

## Talks With Amity Group

OW261305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 26 KYODO -- The Soviet parliamentary delegation had a 40-minute discussion later in the day with the Japanese dietmen's group for Japan-Soviet friendship, chaired by Yoshio Sakurauchi, former foreign minister. Sakurauchi complained that Kunayev's statement, made here Thursday, in which the Soviet leader asserted the Japanese side is responsible for the current strained bilateral relations was "too unilateral." Kunayev made the statement during talks with Kenji Fukunaga, speaker of the House of Representatives.

In response to Sakurauchi, Kunayev said he had not meant to accuse the Japanese Government, but to merely point to the present plight of Japan-Soviet relations. Sakurauchi also urged the Soviets to agree to the solution of Japan's territorial claim and the conclusion of a Japan-Soviet peace treaty and to stop deploying SS-20 missiles in Asia. Kunayev spurned the request, saying that the Japanese side already knows the Soviet position on the Japanese territorial claim. He also said there are no missiles aimed at Japan. The Soviet missiles are targeted only against military bases and nuclear weapons installations outside the Soviet border, he said.

## Visits Kyoto 27 Oct

OW271033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Kyoto, Oct. 27 KYODO -- An eight-member Soviet parliamentary delegation visited this ancient capital Saturday after talks with government and Diet leaders on Thursday and Friday. The group and a 16-member entourage, headed by Communist Party Politburo member Dinmukammed Kunayev, arrived on a high-speed Shinkansen express train and attended a welcome luncheon given by the Kyoto prefectural government. The 24 Soviets visited Nijo Castle which was the Kyoto base for the Tokugawa Shogunate (1600-1867). They later went to Ryoan-ji Temple and attended a tea party held by the Ura Senke family. After an overnight stay here, Kunayev and his party will go to Osaka on Sunday.

## Tour Continues

OW281021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Osaka, Oct. 28 KYODO -- A Soviet parliamentary delegation continued a sight-seeing tour of western Japan Sunday, visiting two of the country's famous historical spots. The eight Soviet lawmakers, accompanied by a 16-member entourage, visited the 90-year-old Heian Jingu Shrine, dedicated to ancient emperors and noted for its beautiful gardens, in Kyoto in the morning. The group, led by Communist Party Politburo member Dinmukhamed Kunayev, later traveled by bus to Osaka, Japan's second largest city roughly 500 kilometers west of Tokyo. Osaka Mayor Yasuichi Oshima presented Kunayev and his wife with the city's key and a miniature "Byobu" (folding screen) with a famous painting of a feudal war. The group enjoyed a look over central Osaka from an observatory of Osaka Castle. Speaking through an interpreter, Kunayev said he was "satisfied with a view of the symbol of the historical city." The Soviets are scheduled to visit a factory of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the electrical giant known for Panasonic and national products, in an Osaka suburb Monday before returning to Tokyo.



## Visits Machinery Plant

OW290515 Tokyo in English 0504 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Osaka, Oct 29 KYODO -- A visiting Soviet parliamentary mission Monday visited a major electric industrial plant near here to see the latest in office automation [OA] machinery. The 24-member mission, led by Dinmukhamed Kunayev, a party Politburo member, visited Matsushita Electric Industrial Co head office in Kadoma, Osaka prefecture, and talked with Matsushita executives. During the one-hour visit to the plant, the group looked at OA machinery and listened to a compact disc of classical music recorded in the Soviet Union.

WHALING INSPECTION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

OW260725 Tokyo KYODO in English 0721 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 26 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union Friday signed an agreement on international inspection aboard mother whalers in the southern hemisphere to verify that International Whaling Commission (IWC) rules were being observed, government officials said. The agreement has been renewed for each whaling period since the 1971-72 season.

Under the agreement, both countries will send inspectors for mutual surveillance, who will report the results to IWC, the officials said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRC QIAO SHI'S VISIT

## Attends Welcoming Party

OW261240 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 26 KYODO -- The 10-member delegation of the Chinese Communist Party was treated to a welcoming party by their Japanese hosts in a Tokyo hotel Friday evening. In a welcoming speech, JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi supported Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's proposal for holding a nuclear disarmament conference to be joined by all nuclear powers. In response, Qiao appealed for a joint effort with the JSP in demanding a halt to the nuclear race by the U.S. and the Soviet Union and in promoting the world peace.

## Meeting With Ishibashi

OW270447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 27 KYODO -- Qiao Shi, visiting Chinese Communist Party official, met Japan Socialist Party leader Masashi Ishibashi Saturday and discussed the Korean situation, nuclear weapons in Asia and other regional issues. Head of the party's Organization Department, Qiao Shi is leading a 10-member party delegation to a two-day consultation between the two parties ending Saturday evening. In the 80-minute meeting, Ishibashi sought China's support for an idea of establishment of a nuclear weapons-free-zone in the Asia-Pacific region, according to a JSP spokesman. Ishibashi and North Korean President Kim Il-song agreed on the idea when the JSP chairman visited Pyongyang last month.

Qiao Shi responded to Ishibashi's call by saying that China is gravely concerned about the on-going nuclear arms race in Asia, the spokesman said. However, the visiting Chinese reportedly said this matter is basically a problem between the United States and the Soviet Union. The two superpowers should take action first to reduce their nuclear forces -- a remark interpreted by the JSP spokesman as China's reluctance to take an initiative in pushing ahead the nuclear-free-zone idea jointly with the JSP.

## Document With JSP Issued

OW270831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO -- China's Communist Party and Japan's No. 1 opposition Socialist Party agreed to promote friendship and solidarity between the two countries toward the next century, a joint document issued Saturday said. The two parties also agreed on best efforts to promote disarmament in Asia-Pacific and the rest of the world and achieve peace. The document, issued after two days of consultations here Friday and Saturday, also said the two parties will help reunify the Korean peninsula and support North Korea's proposal for a tripartite peace conference among the North, South and the United States. Chinese Communists and Japanese Socialists will make efforts to help ease tensions in Northeast Asia. The two parties also agreed to develop interchanges at various levels, the memorandum of agreement said.

Qiao Shi, alternate Secretariat member of the Chinese party, led a 10-member delegation, while Makoto Tanabe, secretary general of the Socialist Party, headed the Japanese team. After the consultations, Qiao and his group, who came to Japan Thursday, went to Kobe, an international port city in western Japan, a JSP spokesman said. The Chinese party mission will leave Japan for home next Friday after visiting industrial plants and farming facilities. The Chinese Communists assured the Japanese Socialists of no major change in China's basic stands to the Soviet Union, the JSP spokesman said.

On Friday, the Chinese told the socialists that China would expand exchange of information, promote economic and cultural exchanges, continue dialogue at various levels and would make efforts to improve ties with Moscow. The Chinese reaffirmed no major shift and confirmed its conventional stand opposing Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, high level of Soviet troops along the border and Soviet support of Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea, the spokesman said.

STEEL TALKS WITH U.S. TO RESUME IN NOV

OW241221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 24 Oct 84

[By Sei Ogawa, KYODO staff writer]

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24, KYODO -- The United States and Japan will hold the second round of bilateral steel talks in Washington after the middle of next month to find a compromise on ways to voluntarily restrain Japanese steel exports, a senior Ministry of International Trade and Industry official said Wednesday. Both countries ended the first round of talks on the issue here Tuesday without reaching any agreement after the U.S. side asked Japan to substantially reduce its steel exports. The U.S. side, led by Deputy Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer, declined to specify concrete figures or lay down any definite scheme for making a substantial reduction in Japanese steel exports, the official said. The two countries even differed in evaluating Japan's steel exports to the U.S. this year with the U.S. side calling them "surging," rising 80 percent in the first eight months of this year over a year ago, the official said.

But the Japanese side, headed by Takashi Nonouchi, director-general of the MITI's Basic Industries Bureau, argued the exports rose in reaction to a decline in 1983 and to meet rising American demand in west coast and sunbelt areas, the official, who declined to be named, said. The Japanese side also said the Japanese steel industry has engaged in orderly exports and taken no unfair practices in the U.S., he said.

Japan's steel exports to the U.S. totaled 4.5 million tons in the January-August period of this year, taking a share of 6.6 percent in the U.S. imported steel market, MITI officials said. They compared with 4.2 million tons and a share of 5.1 percent in 1983, 5.2 million tons for a 6.8 percent share in 1982, 6.2 million tons for a 6.0 percent share in 1981 and 6.0 million tons for a 6.3 percent share in 1980, the officials said. Japan's share in the U.S. imported steel market averaged 6.3 percent between 1975 and 1983 in relation to ups and downs in American demand and Japan may be able to concede to the 6.3 percent level if the U.S. side made a concrete proposal at the next meeting, the senior officials said.

Lighthizer explained "backgrounds" of the U.S. presidential decision made last September 19 calling for steel exporting nations to voluntarily hold down "surges" in their steel exports, the official said. There were no negotiations in the first round of steel talks in which the U.S. explained "surging" steel imports were injuring the U.S. steel industry, the official said.

The next meeting will be after the middle of next month, but the timing may be affected by the ruling Liberal-Democratic party's nomination of its next president next month, the official said. The U.S. has concluded first round steel talks with South Korea, Argentina, Spain and Brazil and pipe talks with the European Community and also has held informal talks with a few other nations, the MITI officials said. The U.S. team will begin second round talks with South Korea this week, they said. Japanese steel industry officials declined to make any comments on the two-day talks as they were on a government level. "We have no choice but watch them closely," a Nippon steel corp. official said.

#### TRADE PLAN WITH U.S. BLOCKED AT GATT MEETING

OW270437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Geneva Oct. 26 KYODO -- A plan by Japan and the United States to begin a new round of multilateral negotiations for freer trade in 1986 has hit a snag as they failed to obtain the consent of developing countries at a GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) unit meeting in Geneva ended Friday, official sources said. With an annual GATT session due to get under way in Geneva, November 26, GATT's CG18, a consultative group on trade problems made up of 18 main GATT members, met here Thursday and Friday to discuss the proposed new round of trade talks and other problems. The CG18 consists of seven advanced countries, including Japan, the U.S. and the European Community and 11 developing countries.

At the meeting, the developing nations led by Brazil and India, pressed for swift implementation of a "work program" to roll back trade protectionism, adopted at a GATT ministerial meeting in 1982, rather than go ahead with the new round plan, the sources said. Japan and U.S., sponsors of the new round, failed to win the consent of developing nations to the new round plan, the said. The new round proposed by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the London summit last June. He proposed that preparations be started in 1985 for the new round and substantial trade talks launched in 1986.

Japan and the U.S. have so far made assiduous efforts to secure the consent of other developed and developing countries to the proposal. As a result, the EC, Canada, Australia and other advanced countries, which were initially not very positive about pushing the proposed trade liberalization negotiations, have supported the plan, the sources said. South Korea also endorsed the plan earlier this autumn. However, other developing countries like Brazil and India asserted that the "work program" aimed at containing trade protectionism should be carried out at first, according to the sources. At the CG18 meeting, too, they reiterated their position.



At the proposition of GATT Secretary General Arthur Dunkel, the CG18 agreed that the new round plan should, in effect, be shelved and that the matter should be taken up again next February after important political events are over, including the U.S. presidential election, according to the sources.

REPORTAGE ON LDP PRESIDENTIAL RACE CONTINUES

'Sharp Attack' Waged

OW271123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO -- A carefully orchestrated plan to nominate Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for a second term as Liberal-Democratic Party leader was derailed Saturday when LDP dissenters waged a sharp attack on the party leadership. Political sources said the dissention burst out into the open at a acrimonious meeting of party leaders, who were expected to give them endorsement to Nakasone prior to the candidacy registration day on Monday. [sentence as received] "No individual name was mentioned" for party nomination, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda told reporters after emerging from the two-hour closed-door meeting at the LDP headquarters.

Shin Kanemaru, the principal LDP emissary charged with seeking party consensus to give Nakasone the nomination, said party leaders would meet again Sunday in a final bid to break the impasse. "There is one more day" before candidacy registration day, Kanemaru told reporters. "I wish we could come out with the nomination as soon as possible." Kanemaru has held a series of negotiations with party leaders over the past few days in an attempt to seek party consensus for naming Nakasone as the sole candidate and avoid an open contest in the party presidential race.

Party sources said Saturday's meeting, chaired by former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, turned into a stinging affair, with the party leadership taken to task, presumably for allowing former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to play a dominant role in the LDP presidential election.

Susumu Nikaido vice LDP president and Tanaka's right hand man, broke ranks with Nakasone's allies and launched a bitter attack on the party leadership, political sources said. Nikaido reportedly became disenchanted after Tanaka turned down a secret suggestion put forth by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki that he replace Nakasone as party leader, and hence prime minister. Prior to the top-level party meeting, Nikaido confronted Tanaka, but details of what was reported to be a bitter meeting were not immediately clear.

Political sources said former Prime Minister Fukuda led off the attack on the current party leadership, charging that Nakasone has ignored any attempt to reform the party despite a major electoral setback in the general election last December. Kishi was forced to adjourn the meeting after Suzuki and other party critics joined the chorus and took the party leadership to task, political sources said. Both Suzuki and Fukuda were tightlipped about reported the dissent, merely noting the meeting was devoted to discussions on party reform and that the LDP was facing a testing political situation.

Komeito, DSP Urge Challenge

OW271159 Tokyo KYODO In English 1147 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO -- At Saturday's meeting, Nikaido said he received phone calls from Komeito and ~~Democratic Socialist~~ Party leaders in the morning, urging him to challenge Nakasone, meeting sources said.



Nikaido quoted Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri as saying the Buddhist-oriented second largest opposition party is dissatisfied with the way Nakasone is running state affairs. He said DSP Chairman Ryosaki Sasaki told him Japan is doomed to destruction under the leadership of Nakasone, who is said to be hawkish about defense and education. Nikaido said he met Tanaka in the morning and told him about the concerns of the two middle-of-the-road parties, but received a negative answer about Nakasone's replacement, the sources said.

#### Nakasone Formally Endorsed

OW281245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO -- Bickering leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, ending two days of intense power struggle, Sunday formally endorsed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for a second term as party president. Party sources said the decision came shortly after three Nakasone rivals agreed to drop out of the presidential race. As LDP leaders were huddling in an attempt to narrow their differences and pick a single candidate for the election, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Economic Planning Agency Chief Toshio Komoto and former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told party executives they were withholding their candidacy, the sources said.

Nakasone, 66, is expected to receive formal party nomination, possibly by Wednesday, to another two-year term as LDP president, a procedure designed to by-pass a potentially divisive election contest. Nakasone, the first prime minister to serve a second term in a decade, is expected to reshuffle his Cabinet, possibly in early November, with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe tipped to remain in his job.

Another possibly contentious task facing Nakasone is the party top executive lineup which is expected to reflect a new configuration of power within the faction-ridden LDP. In consenting to Nakasone's reelection, the party leadership secured a pledge from the prime minister to undertake party reform and restore party unity, LDP sources said. The two pledges were made apparently in a bid to restore a semblance of power sharing within the LDP and shake former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's hold over the party. The two issues, key demands presented by Nakasone's party critics, dominated the marathon talks Sunday.

The meeting, chaired by former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, opened at 2 p.m. and lasted until 9:27 p.m., with intermittent breaks for behind-the-scene bargaining. The endorsement, which reportedly had been nailed down earlier in the week, was unexpectedly held up Saturday as Nakasone's party critics accused the prime minister of ignoring a commitment he made in December last year to get rid of Tanaka's pervasive influence within the party. LDP leaders hold Tanaka, who was convicted in the Lockheed bribery trial last October, responsible for the party's poor performance in a general election in December. Although Tanaka has formally quit the LDP, he still controls the largest LDP faction.

Rifts within Tanaka's once solid faction came into the open Saturday when Susumu Nikaido, LDP vice president and Tanaka's closest confidant, joined Nakasone's rivals in criticizing the party leadership. Apparently bowing to pressure within the Tanaka faction, Nikaido also agreed to stay out of the presidential race. Nikaido stunned Japanese political circles Saturday when he revealed centrist parties had made secret approaches to form a coalition government headed by him.

## Nakasone Files Candidacy

OW290135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0113 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone ceremonially registered his candidacy for the Presidency of the Liberal-Democratic Party when a leadership election was formally proclaimed Monday. But Nakasone, the incumbent, had already secured the blessing of elder party leaders and faction bosses for a second two-year term in a crucial meeting Sunday in which Nakasone's rivals, including Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, were finally forced to withdraw from the race. With Nakasone the single candidate, he will automatically be renominated at noon Monday, when the period for filing of candidacies ends.

A potentially divisive party election, originally scheduled for mid-November, will then not be necessary. Nakasone's re-election as LDP president will be formally confirmed in a general meeting of LDP Diet members, probably on Wednesday. The post of LDP president carries with it the job of prime minister, as the LDP has a majority in parliament.

Nakasone is expected to reshuffle his Cabinet and top party posts at the end of this week. Interest among LDP members has already shifted to the question of how Cabinet and executive party posts will be allocated among party factions. Senior leaders reportedly agreed in their weekend talks that three top party posts -- secretary general, Executive Council chairman and Policy Affairs Research Council chairman -- would be shared among the three large factions led by former prime ministers -- Kakuei Tanaka, Zenko Suzuki and Takeo Fukuda. Shin Kanemaru, who political pundits say acted as chief coordinator in getting the other contenders to withdraw from the election, is most likely to become secretary general -- No. 3 post in the party, after the president and the vice president. Miyazawa, the protege of Suzuki, will be named as chairman of the Executive Board, they say, while the post of Policy Board chairman may go to Mutsuki Kato. There is the possibility of incumbent Chairman Masayuki Fujio retaining the chief policy-making post. Both he and Kato are senior members of the Fukuda faction. LDP Vice President Susumu Nikaido, Kakuei Tanaka's closest aide and a man who was tipped as a possible replacement for Nakasone at one point over the weekend, may retain his post. Among the "new leaders," Abe and Noboru Takeshita are expected to keep their present posts of foreign minister and finance minister in the new Nakasone Cabinet. Abe is from the Fukuda faction and Takeshita belongs to the Tanaka faction.

## Nakasone Unveils Policies

OW290757 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT 29 Oct 84

[By Antonio Kamiya, KYODO staff writer]

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who won another two-year term as head of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, assured the world Monday that there will be "stability and continuity" in Japan's domestic and pro-Western foreign policy under his new administration. "It is my responsibility to tackle various difficult problems one by one, while securing stability and continuity in carrying out my policy programs," Nakasone, 66, said as he officially filed his candidacy for a second term as LDP president.

Nakasone became the sole candidate under an agreement thrashed out by party leaders over the weekend. The move means Nakasone was elected unopposed as party leaders, a job that carries with it the prime ministership. The prime minister was expected to reshuffle his Cabinet and name top party posts after his nomination is confirmed by a party caucus Wednesday. Political sources said both Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita are tipped to remain in their posts.

In a six-point policy platform, Nakasone also announced Japan will stick to its mutual security arrangements with the United States and endeavor to "activate" the world economy. Nakasone's ability to take a firm hand in policy matters, however, was cast into doubt as strong party dissent over his leadership may force the prime minister to skirt difficult policy issues, political analysts said. Domestically, Nakasone committed himself to continue his policy programs for overhauling the government's deficit-ridden finances and reforming the education system. His new cabinet will tackle food and energy problems as part of the country's "comprehensive security policy," while ensuring Japan's security ties with the U.S., he said. A politically sensitive national security issue facing the new Nakasone government, political analysts said, is a pending review of Japan's defense spending, which has been limited to a 1 percent of the gross national product over the past eight years. The current 2.9 trillion yen (12 billion dollars) defense budget stands at 0.998 percent of the GNP. On foreign trade, Nakasone pledged efforts to stimulate world trade in cooperation with other developed nations. Japan will, he said, strengthen the free trade system while giving more economic and technical assistance to developing countries. Nakasone did not mention specific trade issues, but analysts believed he will face some difficult decisions in his new administration. With its trade deficit with Japan growing bigger with each passing month, the United States may step up demands that Japan reduce the gap using everything from further market-opening measures to continued "voluntary" restraints in car and steel exports. Apart from the United States and Western Europe, Japan is also facing pressure from its trading partners in Asia, which have complained Japan has played favoritism to the West in its past market-opening measures.

NAKASONE: JAPAN AT 'TURNING POINT' ON DEFENSE

OW280435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Asaka, Saitama Pref., Oct. 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told Self-Defense Forces here Sunday that Japan has come to a turning point requiring a new defense foundation to play an international role for peace. Speaking as the supreme commander of the forces at an annual review, Nakasone did not elaborate what the new foundation would be. But he noted fast increase in military buildup around Japan. Armed conflicts in the Middle East and Southeast Asia present severe situation that call for Japan's, concern he said. Nakasone, however, did not refer by name to the military buildup by the Soviet Union, while he did so at a similar ceremony last year.

On the current defense policy, the prime minister said efforts are being made to achieve sufficient defense capability on the basis of the basic defense program to fill the determination "to defend the country by itself." He said Japan has acquired a high reputation in international society through such diplomatic efforts this year as his visits to China, India and Pakistan and the visit to Japan of South Korean President Chun Doo-hwan. This progress toward peace and prosperity has to be carried into the 21st century, he said. This year's review, conducted at the Asaka training ground of the Ground Self-Defense Force, marks the 30th anniversary of the founding of the forces. More than 5,000 members of the forces, together with 203-mm self-propelled howitzers and about 270 ground vehicles and 100 airplanes, participated in the parade.



RED CROSS PROPOSED 20 NOV PRELIMINARY TALKS

SK290450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA) -- The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the South Korean Red Cross to hold on November 20 preliminary contact between delegates of the Red Cross organisations of the two sides in connection with the resumption of North-South Red Cross talks. This proposal was contained in a letter sent by Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Yu Chang-sun, South Korean Red Cross chairman, on October 29 through North-South direct telephone. The letter says:

I would like first of all to extend thanks to your Red Cross for having cooperated in the delivery of our compatriotic relief goods for the South Korean flood victims. The handover of relief goods conducted between the North and South Red Cross organisations amid the great interest of people at home and abroad was a historic event, the first one of its kind in nearly 40 years since the country and the nation were divided and a great auspicious event of the nation which made a great contribution to removing misunderstanding and mistrust stored up long between fellow countrymen and to promoting concord and unity between them.

This precious first step made by the North and South Red Cross organisations must not be confined to the handover of relief goods but be continued to a great nation-wide March for alleviation the sufferings of fellow countrymen caused by the division of the country and the nation and, further, laying a bedrock for national reunification.

Out of this desire I made clear on October 3 when the handover of relief goods was nearing completion the stand of our side on resuming the talks between the Red Cross organisation of the two sides which had been at a deadlock for 11 years. It is gratifying that this time your side showed an affirmative response to this.

We think resuming at an early date the North-South Red Cross talks by turning to account the precedent of the contacts and cooperation that were realized with so much efforts between the Red Cross organisations of the two sides with the delivery and receipt of relief goods as an occasion constitutes a very urgent realistic demand for resolving the problem of alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen dispersed and promoting the cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of the nation. And we cannot but take into consideration the fact that a long period has elapsed since the deadlock of the full dress North-South Red Cross talks.

Hence, we deem it necessary to have a preliminary contact for the smooth resumption and progress of the full-dress talks.

The preliminary contact may cover practical issues arising in the successful advance of the talks such as the date of the 8th round of the talks, the composition of the delegation, the reaffirmation of the agenda items and other procedural matters.

Our side proposes to have the preliminary contact between delegates of the two Red Cross organisations in the conference hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10 a.m. November 20, 1984 and intends to send 3 delegates and 2 suit members to the preliminary contact.

Looking forward to an affirmative response from your side.



SOUTH'S MANIPULATION OF NORTH RELIEF SCORED

SK290505 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0947 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Undated NODONG SINMUN article: "To the South With Compatriotic Love"]

[Text] Two days in Taesong-dong; pitiful people: As our trucks arrived, loaded with the relief goods, the atmosphere of Taesong-dong was enlivened. It happened when the rice sacks containing our people's warm compatriotic love were opened. Everyone admired, the sacks, saying: "Flawless white rice!" "Sure enough, it is rice embodying kindred feelings."

At the delivery site, the experts of the South Korean side weighed the sacks and measured the contents. One inspector, who finished the inspection, said: "The quality is good. It is also well dried." He then showed it to the reporters. The South Korean reporters rubbed and chewed the rice and nodded in response to his remarks.

However, not everyone showed the same reaction. While the reporters from the North and the South were talking about the North's sincere preparation of the relief goods, there was a man who complained, apparently dissatisfied. "The rice is not good. It seems to contain dust, too," he said. Surprised, our reporters, as well as the South Korean [word indistinct], looked at him all together.

Wearing long hair, and with a camera hanging around his neck, he had an armband showing that he was a reporter from the South Korean side. Feeling that people were looking at him, he felt embarrassed, and went away, walking backward. A similar case, which could be described as nothing less than disgraceful behavior, took place when the fabric and medicines were delivered.

We knew that there were some particular circles in South Korea who indulged in anti-communist propaganda, calling our relief step political propaganda. Reporting on this, the SANKEI SHIMBUN of Japan said that it was very perplexed today after receiving the North Korean relief goods. Therefore, we may call the fault-finders, who grumbled at the site of the successful delivery of our relief goods, pitiful people who became intoxicated from drinks offered by others. One or two loaches can stir up a pond and make it muddy, but they cannot make a flowing river muddy.

Although some fault-finders, appearing in Taesong-dong, attempted to downgrade the significance of our relief goods, they could not stop the cheers that echoed across the country as a result of the work of delivery and acceptance of the relief goods, or muddy the national festive event which happened for the first time in the nearly 40 years of the history of division. Moreover, their fault-finding was contradicted on the spot by the objective facts. Cho Chol-hwa, delegate of the South Korean Red Cross Society, told the reporters at the site of the delivery and acceptance of the relief goods: We are very gratified. The experts also say that the rice is good. The rice will be good when it is cooked.

As our relief goods were flawless, as they said, the South Korea side accepted the entire quantities of the relief goods, without leaving even a sack of rice, a roll of fabric, and a carton of medicine, stamping a big chop on the receipt.

(Kingsley Savaratnam), secretary in charge of the Asian and Pacific region of the International Red Cross, who had been invited by the South Korean side, also confirmed this on the spot. On arrival at Taesong-dong on the afternoon of 29 September, he went around the sites where the relief goods were being unloaded and said that he had never seen such a high standard of relief work, in terms of scale, sincerity, and content, though he had served in the Red Cross for 25 years.

He said that the quality of the relief goods was good, they were well packed and well marked, that he was very satisfied, and that the humanitarian step taken by the DPRK Red Cross Society was a model for the International Red Cross.

Two features of one elderly man: Taesong-dong is a small village comprising some 30 single-story houses. Assuming five or six people live in each house, some 200 people live there. However, we could not see any of the village residents near the unloading site. We could not understand why they kept the residents away, as it could not be bad if the South Korean residents saw the relief goods containing the compatriotic love of the people in the northern half of the republic.

We asked the South's side to let us meet the residents. Perhaps because we asked, we saw several people appear in the yards of a few houses near the unloading site. Eager to meet them, we came nearer to them, although some military policemen were in the way. We addressed an elderly man as follows: We are glad to see you. He was deeply moved when we greeted him. He said that he was 68 years old and that there were nine people in his family.

We asked him about his impression of the work of unloading work the relief goods sent by the people of the northern half of the republic. He said: I am grateful that the North has sent the relief rice. We said: We hear that Taesong-dong and Panmunjom-ri and Pyonghwa-ri across the river used to be one village.

He said: That is right. People living here used to farm over there and people over there used to farm here. And in the evenings, they visited each other's homes. The elderly man gestured with his hands when he said this.

When we said that it is a great tragedy for the people of the same village to live separately and stressed the need for reunification, he replied: I so much look forward to the day when the country is reunified. In this way, the elderly man expressed to us his true mind.

He had to stop talking when a stranger in his twenties poked him in the ribs. A surprising thing occurred the next day. The elderly man, who had never thought of crossing the military police check line, and talked to us in his own yard, came to see our reporters by himself, and addressed us. He said that since the South has more than enough rice, it does not need relief rice. We were puzzled at this sudden, overnight change in his attitude. When we said that someone had exercised some influence on him the night before and that we knew that he was not expressing his true feelings, he could no longer speak and went back home.

The two features shown by an elderly man! We could feel once again how persistent and wicked are the maneuvers of those who abuse our sincere compatriotic love for impure political purposes and attempt to inspire distrust and confrontation within the nation.

News of the world's concern: The work of delivery and acceptance of the relief goods was of worldwide concern. Many newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting stations in foreign countries dispatched their reporters to the spot to report on the work of delivery of the relief goods sent by the republic to the South Korean flood victims. A Japanese reporter, who came to be acquainted with us as soon as we arrived in Taesong-dong, after crossing the Demarcation Line, said that the news of the world that day was about the realization of the delivery of relief goods between North and South Korea, which heretofore had confronted each other tensely, and that this was the consistent view of the foreign reporters present.

Another foreign reporter said to us: The step taken by North Korea to give the relief aid to the South Korean flood victims has caused a great sensation in the world. Despite the fact that our newspaper has a correspondent stationed in Seoul, it has dispatched me on a special assignment.

The next morning we met him again and asked him about the status of editing the newspaper. He said that he found out from his head office that the delivery of the relief goods was treated as the top news on the front page. He then told us that his newspapers created considerable repercussions among the readers.

Then how did the South Korean newspapers treat our delivery of relief goods, which was the world's special news? We asked the South Korean reporters to let us have copies of the evening papers of 29 September and the morning papers of 30 September. However, none of them had brought newspapers. They all murmured, saying something like they were busy. When we said that they, then, would not know how the newspapers treated the news, they declined to answer. We asked no further, because we could well imagine how the South Korean publications would have treated our relief step, which the world's fair opinion described as a remarkable event that has occurred for the first time in the history of the division of our nation.

#### VRPR DENOUNCES CHON'S AIR MOBILIZATION EXERCISE

SK281234 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring staged a large-scale landing and air mobilization exercise by mobilizing (?95) South Korean Army units. The Chon Tu-hwan ring created a commotion by mobilizing some 80 helicopters, guns of every description, and vehicles in this war exercise conducted under the pretext of fostering the capability of carrying out air mobilization operations. [date not given]

Prior to this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring had a large-scale war exercise codenamed "Ssangyong-84" in Seoul, Kyonggi Province, and Kangwon Province from 22 October. These war exercises are a part of maneuvers being conducted by the Chon Tu-hwan ring on orders from the United States to push ahead with preparations for a war of northward invasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has continued to conduct provocative war exercises against the North at a time when not only our popular masses but also the peaceloving people of the world unanimously hope that the North and the South achieve national harmony and unity in the wake of the delivery of the North's compatriotic measure. This, a scheme that further aggravates the situation on the Korean peninsula, is intolerable.

#### VRPR: CHON SOLD TOK-TO ISLAND TO JAPAN

SK271245 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] It has been disclosed that traitor Chon Tu-hwan handed over to Japan Tok-to island, our territory, when he visited Japan. According to a government official, on a visit to Japan traitor Chon Tu-hwan turned Tok-to island over to Japan in exchange for Japanese support of and aid to his regime. The fact that all of the guards defending Tok-to island had been withdrawn from the island after traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited Japan is related to the transfer of Tok-to island to Japan.



Even if traitor Chon Tu-hwan had sold Tok-to to Japan, our people will never recognize this sale and Japan should know that it can never touch even a tree or a plant of our country, not to mention Tok-to island.

#### SOUTH STUDENTS CONTINUE ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLIES

SK270507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- Students of Seoul University drove the riot police over 6,000 strong out of the campus on the evening of October 25, according to foreign press reports from Seoul. More than 3,000 students of the university who rose in an antigovernment demonstration that day amid the continued boycotting of lectures and "mid-term examinations" repeatedly pressed forward to the police cordon, firmly joining their hands and chanting anti-fascist slogans. The fighting spirit of students surged skyhigh as the police arrested more than 300 students and wounded over 20 other demonstrators in the fierce clashes.

Shouting "We call for campus democracy", "Police withdraw" and "Reptile professors, resign", they resolutely fought against the police. Unable to stand any longer in the university campus, the fascist clique hurriedly withdrew more than 6,000 strong police forces from the campus at around 7 hours 50 minutes that evening. Having driven the riot police out of their campus, students are further uniting their ranks and continuously lifting up their voices in demand of democracy. According to other reports, students of Kyonghui University and the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul were keeping up their sit-down struggle as of October 25 against the suppressive moves of the fascist clique.

#### Minister's Remarks Rebuked

SK281104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet education minister turned up at the puppet National Assembly Education and Information Committee on October 26 and, trying to justify the puppet clique's criminal act in moving a large police force over 6,000 strong into Seoul University, raved that "a greater difficulty must be overcome till genuine campus freedom is enjoyed", according to a radio report from Seoul. This is an unbearable challenge to students who call for campus democracy.

The military hooligans sent into the Seoul University a large police force, equal to a half of the total number of its students, in an attempt to control at the point of the bayonet students crying for freedom. Yet, they are shameless enough to cry that "difficulties must be overcome for freedom". Such utterances can be made only by such fascist clique as the Chon Tu-hwan group. The South Korean students will not pardon the fascist clique trying to justify its crime and preaching for slavish submission.

#### REAGAN'S PLEDGE TO PEACE IN KOREA CRITICIZED

SK271141, Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 26 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Oct commentary: "An Aggressive Sophistry"]

[Text] According to news reports, in a campaign speech delivered at a plant manufacturing bombers in California, U.S. President Reagan babbled that he will never reduce the number of U.S. troops occupying South Korea or withdraw them from South Korea.



Saying that the strengthening of the military forces is a matter calling for prior settlement for the defense of peace, he said that the United States will produce a massive quantity of weapons of mass destruction and that it will keep U.S. troops stationed in various places of the world, including East Asia and Europe. This is an act of reaffirming his intention to accelerate an unlimited expansion of nuclear arms and to further strengthen U.S. policy of aggression and war on a universal scope to win support of the U.S. monopoly weapons producers in his bid to become once again the master of the White House.

Such outpourings are a blatant challenge to the world people who aspire for peace. In particular, his drivel that he will keep U.S. troops stationed in South Korea for the defense of peace are nothing but a shameless sophistry designed to justify U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and an open expression of his aggressive ambition.

The Korean peninsula today is one of the areas over which hangs the greatest danger of war on the globe. To avert the danger of war and defend peace in Korea is a pressing question in defending peace in Asia and the world.

In order to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea, the basic cause jeopardizing the preservation and consolidation of peace should be eliminated. It is nothing other than U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and U.S. policy of war that threaten peace in Korea. The forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the main cause that stands in the way of Korea's reunification and is the fundamental cause jeopardizing peace and increasing the danger of war.

A vast number of aggressive armed forces, including neutron weapons, some 1,000 nuclear bombs, some 40,000 U.S. troops, and nearly 1 million puppet army troops, is massed in South Korea. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will easily spill beyond the boundary of Korea and is capable of escalating into a global nuclear war. Therefore, an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea has become a unanimous demand of the world people. This is proven by the fact that the 30th United Nations General Assembly session adopted a resolution reflecting such a demand and representatives from various countries called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops occupying South Korea at this year's session.

Ignoring such a demand, the person in authority in the United States declared that the United States will keep U.S. troops stationed in South Korea. This shows that he is not at all interested in peace in Korea.

The refusal to pull the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea reveals nothing but his intention to perpetuate the division of Korea and, with South Korea as the military bridgehead, achieve his aggressive ambition on Asia. To achieve this ambition, the U.S. imperialists are not trying to be scrupulous in driving our country into the calamities of a nuclear war. Such maneuvers by the United States are evident in the plan of the U.S. Defense Department to deploy the still-developing space weapons in South Korea. This is a serious development of events which clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are about to use Korea as a site for space war. Our people can never tolerate our land being turned into ruin by the U.S. imperialists.

The United States should lend an ear to the demand of the world people for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and the withdrawal of its forces from South Korea and respond to the proposal of tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK231527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA) -- A Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Zheng Weishan, acting commander of the 20th Army Corps of the former Chinese People's Volunteers and commander of the Lanzhou Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived in Pyongyang today by air. It was met at the airport by Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk of the Korean People's Army; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association and vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Choe Un-pohg, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and other personages concerned.

Also on hand were Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea; his embassy officials; and Tang Daokai, head of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Commission.

Places Wreath at Monument

SK241033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA) -- The Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Zheng Weishan, acting commander of the 20th Army Corps of the former Chinese People's Volunteers and commander of the Lanzhou Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, placed a wreath at the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army on October 23. Present on the occasion were Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk and Maj. General Yi Hong-sun of the Korean People's Army, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Wang Shaowu, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. Guardsmen of Honour of the Korean People's Army were stood at the monument.

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army.

Cemetery Ceremony

SK250504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA) -- The South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee and the party and power organs in Hoechang County, South Pyongan Province, laid wreaths on October 24 at the grave of Comrade Mao Anying, son of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Hoechang County, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War (on October 25, 1950).

The Chinese people's friendship delegation placed a wreath at the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Hoechang County, South Pyongan Province, that day. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Zheng Weishan, acting commander of the 20th Army Corps of the former Chinese People's Volunteers and commander of the Lanzhou Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials.

Also present were Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk of the Korean People's Army; Yi Song-nim, secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Paek Ui-song, vice-chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, and other officials concerned. Guardsmen of honour of the Korean People's Army stood here. The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

On the same day, the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang and the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission laid a wreath in joint name at the cemetery.

#### O Chin-u Meets Delegation

SK250510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of Peoples Armed Forces, on October 24 met and had a friendly conversation with the Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Zheng Weishan, acting commander of the 20th Army Corps of the former Chinese People's Volunteers and commander of the Lanzhou Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

#### Banquet Honors CPV

SK270535 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The DPRK Government arranged a banquet yesterday evening at the People's Hall of Culture on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] in the Korean war. The flags of our country and the PRC were hung at the banquet site. The banquet was attended by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, and vice president; Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; functionaries concerned, including Kim Kwan-sop, Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Chae-pong, Kim Yong-hak, (Hwang Chin-taek), Kim Chae-suk, (Cho Song-pom), and Om Tok-hwan; and generals and officers of the KPA.

Invited to the banquet were members of the Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Zheng Weishan, acting commander of the 20th Army Corps of the former CPV and commander of the Lanzhou Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA]; other Chinese delegations now on a visit to our country; Chinese ambassador to our country Zong Kewen and embassy officials; Tang Daokai, chief, and officials, of the Liaison Office of the MAC CPV and Chinese guests staying in our country.

Comrade Kong Chin-tae made a speech at the banquet.

He said: We warmly welcome the fraternal Chinese people's mission now visiting our country to participate in the ceremony for the completion of the construction of the Tower of Friendship and in the functions for commemorating the 34th anniversary of the entry of the CPV into the Korean war.

He said: In the grim period when our people were waging a struggle decisive of the destiny of the fatherland against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the fraternal Chinese people sent volunteers consisting of their fine sons and daughters under the banner of "Resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home, and defend the nation" and recorded a shining chapter in the history of the Korea-China friendship.



Noting that the improvement and expansion work of the Tower of Friendship has been successfully completed in a short period of time thanks to the deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the detailed guidance of the party Central Committee, he said: The Tower of Friendship, a symbol of the Korea-China friendship, has been newly renovated and expanded on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the entry of the CPV into the Korean war and this is not only a clear expression of the desire of our party and people to strengthen and develop their friendship with the Chinese people, but is also an important occasion in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship between the two countries.

Saying that the Korea-China friendship has demonstrated its vitality with each passing day and that this is because the friendship has been developed on the basis of the cornerstone provided by the party and state leaders of the two countries, he stressed that Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, and the respected Comrade Zhou Enlai planted the deep and strong roots of the Korea-China friendship.

Saying that the militant ties and revolutionary unity between the parties, the governments, and the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China have been extensively strengthened and developed onto a new high stage, he stressed that the visit to China of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the visit to our country of the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping in recent years were significant events in further consolidating and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship and bringing it into bloom forever, generation after generation.

He said: Our people, who have always treasured the Korea-China friendship, are now watching with deep interest the successes which are now being attained by the Chinese people rallied around the CPC in their struggle to extensively pioneer a new aspect in the socialist construction for modernization. At the same time, we warmly welcome the fact that China will take back Hong Kong and recover sovereignty over it.

He stressed: The brilliant success and great turn in China today are a result of the tested leadership of the CPC leaders, including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

He continued: The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over the success attained by the fraternal Chinese people and heartily wish the Chinese people greater success in their future struggle to build a new socialist China, highly civilized, highly democratic and modernized, and to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

He said: Our party, government, and people will invariably inherit and develop Korean-China friendship from generation to generation and will fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people on the single road of joint struggle forever under any circumstances and ordeals.

Head of the delegation Zheng Weishan spoke next. Noting that at the invitation of the Korean Government the Chinese people's friendship delegation has come to Korea to participate in the ceremony for the completion of the Tower of Friendship and in the function to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the entry of the CPV into the Korean war, he said that the members of his delegation were happy to renew the fraternal friendship sealed with blood between the two peoples of Korea and China.

He said that on behalf of the Chinese Government, the Chinese people, and the families of the fallen CPV fighters he was expressing noble respect and deep gratitude to the WPK, the Korean Government, the Korean people, and the KPA soldiers.



He noted that in 1950 when the U.S. imperialists started an open armed invasion against the DPRK, the Korean people rose as one under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, defeated the invaders and won a great victory with their bloody struggle in the fatherland liberation war.

He said that at a serious time when the Korean people were fighting against the invaders, the Chinese people, upholding the appeal from the CPC and President Mao Zedong, sent the CPV to the Korean fronts and had them fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and the KPA.

He noted that while they stayed in Korea, the CPV received meticulous considerations from President Kim Il-song, the Korean party, and government, and were greatly supported and looked after by the Korean people as if they were their own relatives.

Saying that under the warm care of Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il the Korean people rebuilt the Tower of Friendship on the expansion basis, he noted that this demonstrated the deep friendship of the Korean party, government, and people for the CPC, the Chinese Government, and people. He also said that the Chinese people are very grateful for this and will remember it forever.

He noted that the industrious and courageous Korean people under the guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the WPK leadership speedily healed the war wounds, and turned Korea into a socialist country, prosperous and developing, by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

He said that the Chinese people wholeheartedly rejoice over the Korean people's successes as over their own and hope the fraternal Korean people register new and greater successes in their socialist construction.

He continued: The joint session of the DPRK Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the SPA proposed tripartite talks to be participated in by the North and the South of Korea and the United States. The recent delivery of relief goods to the South Korean flood victims has once again shown your true aspirations for living together with the consanguineous fellow countrymen from the North and the South after achieving national reunification.

The Chinese people fully support the Korean people's cause of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country against foreign interference.

Mentioning the friendly and cooperative relations sealed with blood between the two peoples of Korea and China, he noted that the mutual visits by the two countries' parties and leaders in recent years and the frequent comings and goings for friendship by the peoples of the two countries have greatly developed the China-Korea friendship to a high stage.

He noted that the Chinese Government and people greatly value the blood-sealed revolutionary friendship and cooperative relations with the Korean people and will make all efforts to strengthen and develop these relations.

The attendants of the banquet toasted the immortal militant friendship and unity between the two countries of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Xiannian.

## Tower of Friendship Dedication

SK251442 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Marking the 34th anniversary of the participation by the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] on the Korean front, the reclamation and expansion of the Friendship Tower, which is located at the foot of Moranbong, has been completed. On 25 October, amid warm sentiments of Korea-China friendship overflowing throughout the country, a ceremony marking the completion of the reclaimed and expanded Friendship Tower was held at the foot of the historical Moranbong.

At the site of ceremony, where the national flags of Korea and China were fluttering, and which was surrounded by thousands of red flags, there were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" Also put up at the site of the ceremony were the slogans "Long live the CPC," "Long live the indestructible militant friendship between the peoples of Korea and China sealed in blood," and "The heroic exploits of the fallen CPV fighters will shine forever," and large pictures depicting the traditional Korean-China Friendship.

KPA honor guards were stationed to the right and left of the Friendship Tower. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Pak Song-Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier, and foreign minister; Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Responsible secretary of the Pyongyang city party committee; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Vice premier; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the party Central Committee; Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association and chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Pak Sung-il, chairman of the Pyongyang city people's committee; general-grade officers of the KPA; the builders of the Friendship Tower; the workers in Pyongyang, and the KPA soldiers. Invited to the ceremony were a number of Chinese delegations, including the Chinese peoples friendship delegation headed by Zheng Weishan, former deputy commander of the XXth (?corps) of the CPV and commander of the Lanzhou military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA], who is visiting our country; Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to our country, and the personnel of the embassy; and Tang Daoka, director of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission, and the personnel of the Liaison Office. Also attending the ceremony were the Chinese guests and Chinese residents in our country.

All the participants in the ceremony were imbued with firm resolve to glorify forever, generation after generation, the precious militant friendship and unity of the peoples of Korea and China which have been made as firm and indestructible as they are today, overcoming historical trials.

The ceremony began with the playing of the national anthems of China and our country. Comrade So Yun Sok made a commemorative speech on the completion of the tower at the ceremony:

[Begin recording] (?We welcome) the Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by the respected Comrade Zheng Weishan.

Respected comrades of [words indistinct], friendly Chinese comrades, and comrades: Today, marking the 34th anniversary of the CPV's participation at the Korean front, and amid the warm sentiments of Korea-China friendship overflowing throughout the country, we observe the ceremony marking the completion of the Friendship Tower which has been reclaimed and expanded here at the foot of Moranbong. [applause]

Present at this event marking the completion of the tower are the comrades of the Chinese People's friendship delegation headed by Comrade Zheng Weishan, former deputy commander of the XXth (?corps) of the CPV and commander of the Lanzhou Military District of the Chinese PLA, who is visiting our country with the militant friendship and fraternal feelings of friendship of the Chinese people toward our people, and Chinese friends.

We are very glad to hold a ceremony today marking the completion of the reclaimed and expanded Friendship Tower with the attendance of the Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Comrade Zheng Weishan, visiting our country, together with the residents of the capital city, and we warmly welcome once again all the comrades of the Chinese people's friendship delegation. [applause]

Taking this opportunity, I wish to convey, through you, our people's fraternal greetings and everlasting feeling of congratulations to the Chinese people, who significantly marked the 35th anniversary of their National Day sometime ago. [applause]

Comrades, the Friendship Tower, which symbolizes the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the Korean people and the fraternal Chinese people, is a significant monument which was built in 1959 to mark the CPV's participation at the Korean front in accordance with the agreement between the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai, who visited our country 26 years ago.

The expansion and reconstruction work of the Friendship Tower was successfully completed in a short time amid and under the deep interest of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the careful guidance of the party Central Committee. Thus, it is being more excellently built today as an immortal tower of Korea-China friendship which will be permanently inherited by new generation. [applause]

At this impressive hour when we hold the ceremony marking the completion of the Friendship Tower, we recall again with deep emotion the immortal exploits attained by the CPV fighters during the period of our people's arduous fatherland liberation war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: During the arduous time when our people were engaged in the difficult fight against the U.S. imperialists, a time when our national destiny was at stake, the fraternal Chinese people sent the volunteers, comprised of their outstanding sons and daughters, under the banner of "Resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home and defend the nation!" They helped us by shedding their blood. Thus, they demonstrated an excellent example of proletarian internationalism and recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of Korea-China friendship.

In the difficult period when our fatherland was in a crisis because of the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion, the Chinese people, who had just won victory in the people's revolution, sent their excellent sons and daughters to the Korean front, upholding the appeal of the CPC with a firm determination to overcome the arduous trials with the Korean people, and earnestly helped the fatherland liberation war of our people. [applause]

The CPV's participation at the Korean front was the start of genuine proletarian internationalism for our people and was a clear expression of militant solidarity and revolutionary principles. [applause]

The volunteer fighters valued even a hill, even a stream, even a tree, and even a root of grass in Korea during the arduous days of war and heroically fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in firm unity with the Korean people and the People's Army, without fear of being victimized.



They glorified the honor of the internationalist fighters by demonstrating peerless courage and mass heroism, overcoming all difficulties and arduousness under showers of bullets. A number of the volunteer fighters, including the heroes (Hwang Jeguang), (Sung Gyomun), and (Guo Suwon), and patriot (Ra Sungjo), devoted their precious youths and lives in the land of Korea. [applause]

Taking this opportunity, I express deep gratitude to the CPC, the Government of the PRC, and the fraternal Chinese people who extended active assistance to our people, both materially and spiritually, during the fatherland liberation war and the postwar rehabilitation period, demonstrating the communist revolutionary spirit and the lofty internationalist spirit, and who are consistently and tenaciously supporting our people's struggle. I also wish to pay my respects to the officers and men of the CPV and patriots who effected heroic exploits on the Korean front. [applause]

Comrades, the friendship and military solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, were forged and have been fostered by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong, respected Comrade Zhou Enlai, and other Chinese leaders. This friendship and solidarity have overcome all kinds of historical trials. Thus, they are constantly growing and developing with indomitable spirit and resources, just as the pine trees on Mt. Paektu, which are never felled by any storm or rain, and just as crater lake on this mountain, which is not dry even in any severe drought. [applause]

Since they waged the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle half a century ago under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean communists and people have struggled against the common enemy together with the Chinese people in a single rank, shedding their blood. Sharing weal and woe over the entire course of achieving the common cause of the revolution and construction, the peoples of Korea and China have always supported and closely cooperated with each other.

Amid the deep interest and consideration shown by the party and government leaders of Korea and China, the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments, and people of Korea and China have been further strengthened and have developed further with the passage of time, and the chronicle of Korea-China friendship has been much more beautifully embellished through new significant events. In particular, the recent visits to our country by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping; the visits to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of our party and secretary of the party Central Committee; and the visit to Korea by Comrade Hu Haobang this year were historic events marking a new milestone in inheriting and developing the glorious tradition of Korea-China friendship generation after generation. [applause]

Traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our people and the fraternal Chinese people have greeted a new and historic period of efflorescence and development to higher stage generation after generation. [end recording]

The reporter said that the Friendship Tower, which was recently reclaimed and expanded at the foot of Moranbong hill, reflects the firm will of our people to consolidate continuously and forever glorify generation after generation the blood ties and militant friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China who have struggled jointly for a long time to achieve their common cause, devoting their blood and lives. He then described this tower as another great monument of our era, symbolizing the invincible Korea-China friendship. He continued:

[Begin recording] It is the firm and invariable policy of our party to consolidate and develop the great Korea-China friendship forever. Our people regard thoroughly implementing this policy as a noble international duty and as unwavering revolutionary fidelity. [applause]

Today, our people regard as their own the brilliant success attained by the fraternal Chinese people in firmly achieving the stability and unity of the entire country under the tested leadership of the leaders of the CPC, including Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, and in accordance with the decision of the 3rd plenary meeting of the party Central Committee and in implementing the program for socialist modernization and construction set forth at the 12th party congress and the successful carrying out implementation of all projects in China. They sincerely rejoice over this. [applause]

No matter what trials they may face and no matter what unexpected incident may occur, our people will share their life, death, and destiny with the fraternal Chinese people, just as the rivers and mountains of Korea and China are linked together forever, and will jointly advance along the great road of communism forever, hoisting up the sail of friendship and unity. [applause]

We will not forget the Chinese people who extended the hand of true international aid to our people during the period of difficulties and trials and who are now sincerely and positively aiding the just cause of our people. They will firmly adhere to the fidelity of comradeship with our Chinese brethren forever. [applause]

The great Korea-China banner, held aloft by the peoples of Korea and China, will last forever, will be immortal, will shed light generation after generation like the shining pentagonal star of the Friendship Tower, and will vigorously encourage the people of Korea and China in the struggle to build socialism and communism. [applause]

Long live the invincible and militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China! [applause]

The heroic exploits performed by the loyal CPVA patriots will shine forever! [applause]  
[end recording]

Zeng Weishan, leader of the Chinese people's friendship delegation, spoke next:

[Begin recording in Chinese fading into Korean translation] Respected Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Paek Hak-nim, and So Yun-sok, and dear comrades: At the invitation of the Korean Government, the Chinese friendship delegation is paying a friendship visit to fraternal Korea. Cherishing feelings of excitement and gratitude, we are now participating in a ceremony to mark the unveiling of the Korea China Friendship Tower. Representing the Chinese Government, people, and the bereaved families of loyal CPVA patriots at this splendid and friendly meeting, I extend noble respect and sincere and deep thanks to President Kim Il-song and to the Korean party, government, and people. [applause]

During the grim period when the heroic Korean people rose unanimously 34 years ago under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, their great leader, and the WPK against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese people struggled shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people by sending the CPVA to the Korean frontline and jointly opposed foreign aggression in response to the call of the CPC and President Mao Zedong. Comrade (Su Jiu), CPVA member, sacrificed his precious life during the bloody 3-year war, adding a shining chapter to the history of China-Korea friendship. The construction of the Friendship Tower by the Korean party, government, and people to honor the memory of the fallen Chinese soldiers is the supreme honor for them, and the Chinese people will never forget this. [applause]

Today, 34 years later, the citizens of Pyongyang have reclaimed and expanded the large Korea-China Friendship Tower amid the warm consideration of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and the respected secretary Comrade Kim Chong-il. This not only shows that the Korean party, government, and people cherish the memory of the loyal CPVA patriots, but also reflects the deep feeling of friendship cherished by the Korean party and government and by the fraternal Korean people, led by President Kim Il-song, toward the Chinese party, government, and people.

We consider it great honor to participate in this unveiling ceremony. We were deeply moved when Comrade So Yun-sok heartily praised the exploits of the CPVA members and the China-Korea friendship.

The reclamation and expansion of the Korea-China Friendship Tower is a significant event in the history of China-Korea friendship. The citizens of Pyongyang struggled at the construction site day and night, overcoming heat and cold. [Words indistinct], officers and men of the People's Army, and students rushed to the construction site and participated in construction work, cherishing the memory of the CPVA members. We have been moved by many heart-moving stories and by the noble spirit of internationalism. [end recording]

The speaker said that reclamation and expansion of the Friendship Tower reflects the warm feeling of friendship cherished by the Korean people for the Chinese people. He went on to say:

[Begin recording] The friendship between the peoples of China and Korea has been sealed in blood over the entire course of the struggle through storms and trials. This friendship will be invincible and lasting. [applause]

The mutual visits and meetings in recent years between the leaders of the two countries, resembling the exchange of visits between relatives, and the frequent exchange of friendly visits between the people of the two countries have developed the China-Korea friendship to a higher stage, greatly encouraging the peoples of the two countries.

We firmly believe that the great China-Korea friendship will be further consolidated and will develop through the consideration continuously shown by President Kim Il-song, Secretary Comrade Kim Chong-il, General Secretary Hu Yaobang, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping for the people. [applause]

The shining and efflorescent road of China-Korea friendship was hewn out by Presidents Mao Zedong and Kim Il-song. [applause]

The peoples of our two countries should advance vigorously along the broad road of China-Korea friendship. [applause]

Long live the great China-Korea friendship! [applause]

Following the conclusion of the inauguration ceremony amid the playing of the national anthems of our country and China, Comrade Pak Song-chol cut an inauguration ribbon. The reading of the epitaph on the Friendship Tower followed:

[Begin recording] Under the banner of "Opposing the United States, aiding Korea, supporting the family, and defending the country," the loyal CPVA patriots beat and repelled the common enemy in this land by struggling jointly with us. Their immortal exploits and the international friendship sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China will shine forever in this prospering country. [end recording]



Amid the playing of a requiem, a wreath was laid before the Friendship Tower in the names of the WPK, the DPRK Central Peoples Committee, and the Administration Council. Following this, wreaths from committees and ministries of the Administration Council, workers' organizations, agencies and enterprises in Pyongyang, cooperative farms, and schools were laid. This was followed by the presentation of wreaths from the friendship delegation of the Chinese people which was staying in our country, the PRC Embassy in our country, the CPV of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, the Central Committee of the Federation of Chinese in Korea, and Chinese in our country. Posted on wreaths were "We extend honor to the loyal CPVA patriots," and "The loyal CPVA patriots will live forever."

The participants paid a short silent tribute to the loyal CPVA patriots.

Following this, the KPA honor guard marched in file before the Friendship Tower.

Following the conclusion of this march, the participants walked around the reclaimed and expanded Friendship Tower. Then, Zeng Weishang, leader of the friendship delegation of the Chinese people, and Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to our country, wrote in the record on their impressions of the profound significance of the Korea-China friendship.

#### FILM SHOW HONORS CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS

SK270941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee arranged a film show on October 26 on the occasions of the 34th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war. Invited there were Chinese delegations and guests staying in our country.

Cho Un-cong, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and personages concerned were present there. The attendants appreciated the Korean feature film "A Flower on the Ridgeway."

#### BEIJING EMBASSY MARKS CHINESE ENTRY INTO WAR

SK280413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing October 25 (KCNA) -- Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing, arranged a film show and reception at his embassy on October 25 on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People Volunteers into the Korean war. Invited there were Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army; Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army; and other personages concerned.

The charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy spoke first at the reception. Then deputy director Huang Yukun spoke next. Referring to the Korean peoples cause of national reunification, he said: President Kim Il-song's proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and proposal for holding tripartite talks are enjoying ever broader sympathy and support internationally. Recently relief goods were sent to the South Korean flood victims and a sincere desire was expressed to realise exchange in economy, culture and sports between North and South. This is one more step taken by the Korean party and government with sincerity for easing the tensions on the Korean peninsula and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

China resolutely supports all the just assertions of the Korean party and government and wishes the Korean people new greater success in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed.

The attendants at the reception raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian. Prior to the reception the attendants appreciated the Korean feature film "A Flower on the Ridgeway."

#### RECEPTION HELD FOR PEOPLE'S DAILY DELEGATION

SK281043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA) -- The NODONG SINMUN office gave a reception at the Chongnyu Restaurant on the evening of October 26 for the visiting Chinese "PEOPLE'S DAILY" delegation headed by its editor-in-chief Li Zhuang. The reception was addressed by Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, and Li Zhuang, head of the delegation.

The attendants raised glasses to the everlasting friendship and unity between the two parties, two peoples and two party organs of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

#### KIM PONG-CHO GROUP MEETS WITH EGYPT'S MUBARAK

SK270956 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on October 23 met the Korean Trade Union delegation headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions. President Mubarak said he deeply respected President Kim Il-song as a national hero. Noting that the stand of Egypt on the question of Korean reunification was clear, President Mubarak reaffirmed that he would as ever make all efforts possible in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification. He said he would make all efforts to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Egypt and Korea in all domains. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### WPK CONGRATULATES SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

SK281032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on October 28 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria. The message says: On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Syria the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to the Central Committee of your party and the entire party members. In the past period the Communist Party of Syria has vigorously struggled against imperialism and Zionism and for consolidating the country's territorial integrity and independence. Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between our two peoples will grow stronger and develop, we heartily wish your party greater success in carrying out its noble cause.

NORTH ACCEPTS RED CROSS TALKS PROPOSAL

SK291016 Seoul YONHAP in English 0926 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 (OANA-YONHAP) -- North Korea accepted on Monday the South Korean proposal to resume the long-stalled inter-Korean Red Cross Talks. The (South) Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) announced that the North Korean Red Cross sent a telephone message earlier on the same day that proposed to hold a preliminary contact between the two Red Cross Societies on Nov. 20.

In the message, Central Committee Chairman Son Song-pil of the North Korean Red Cross said the North will send three delegates and two associates to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the truce village of Panmunjom at 10 a.m. (01:00 GMT) Nov. 20 for the preliminary talks. Son said issues for the meeting would be the date, formation of delegations, reconfirmation of agenda and other procedural matters for the eighth plenary session of the inter-Korean Red Cross talks, the KNRC announcement said. Son said issues for the meeting would be the date, formation of delegations, reconfirmation of agenda and other procedural matters for the eighth plenary session of the inter-Korean Red Cross talks, the KNRC announcement said.

KNRC President Yu Chang-sun, said that he welcomes the North's response to the South's proposal "even though it was belated" and that he hopes for an early resumption of the plenary session of the inter-Korean Red Cross talks. Yu said that the KNRC "has repeatedly called on the North to resume the inter-Korean Red Cross talks."

It was the North's second acceptance of the South's proposal for inter-Korean talks in 12 days after it responded affirmatively to an Oct. 12 proposal to hold inter-Korean economic talks to discuss promotion of trade and economic cooperation between the two Koreas. At that time, North Korea proposed to convene talks at the inter-Korean Red Cross talks at the truce village on Nov. 15, with five-member delegations headed by vice minister-level government officials.

Yu proposed Oct. 4 to the North Korean Red Cross that it resume the inter-Korean Red Cross talks in October to discuss the reunion of families separated in South and North Korea. His proposal was contained in a letter he sent to his North Korean counterpart, Son, through Han Ung-sik, who had headed a North Korean convoy delivering flood relief goods to Inchon port.

The inter-Korean Red Cross talks to discuss the reunion of separated families had been held alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang on seven different occasions from Aug. 30, 1972, to July 13, 1973. The talks, however, ended in failure when the North declared discontinuation unilaterally on Aug. 28, 1973.

Until they held the first plenary session in August 1972, the two Korean Red Cross Societies had made 25 rounds of preliminary contacts from Sept. 28, 1971, to discuss the date, agenda and procedures of the plenary session. In the preliminary sessions of the Red Cross talks, South Korean delegates proposed to first locate the dispersed family members and to help exchange letters between them. The North demanded that the South, however, abolish the anti-communist laws to pave the way for the family reunion.

North Korea still remains noncommittal to another South Korea proposal for inter-Korean talks. No Tae-wu, president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association, called on North Korea on Oct. 5 to resume the inter-Korean sports talks. The inter-Korean sports talks held in April and May to discuss formation of single inter-Korean teams to compete in the Los Angeles Olympic Games and other international sports events ended in rupture after three rounds at the truce village.



SECRET N-S SPORTS TALKS FOR OLYMPICS DISCLOSED

SK270332 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 27 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] International Olympic Committee sources disclosed on 25 October that North and South Korean sports officials are now quietly negotiating the procedures and schedule of the Seoul 1988 Olympic Games in an effort to hold the international sports event successfully with the participation of all communist bloc countries.

According to these sources, one of the negotiation sessions between North and South Korean sports officials included the problem of holding some of the 23 sports events of the Seoul Olympics in North Korea. These sources also reported that sports officials from both sides are discussing the problem of forming a single team from North and South Korea for the Seoul Olympics. The Soviet Union and other East European communist countries have talked of boycotting the 1988 Seoul Olympics on the excuse of not having diplomatic relations with South Korea.

The sources reported that sports officials of North and South Korea are making an unofficial secret agreement on the resumption of talks to form single teams between the North and the South and that the problem of holding some entries in North Korea is included in this agreement. The sources said that if this agreement were implemented, the Soviet Union and other communist countries would surely participate in the Seoul games.

Ministry Denies Report

SK280242 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Oct 84 p 3

[From the "News Behind News" column]

[Text] An official of the Foreign Ministry sternly denied the foreign press report from Lausanne, Switzerland, that North and South Korean sports officials are negotiating on the issue of holding some of the 23 sports events of the 1988 Seoul Olympics in North Korea, saying: "We have never heard of such a report." However, this official expressed his personal opinion on this, saying: "All problems, including the problem of discussing this matter [holding some sports events in North Korea] at the North-South sports talks, can be discussed at the fourth round of North-South sports talks, the early resumption of which has been urged by our side. Therefore, I see no reason to hold secret negotiations."

He also said: "Aside from whether or not such negotiations are being held, from a logical viewpoint, various preconditions should be met in order to make the holding of some of the sports events of the Seoul Olympics in North Korea possible. These preconditions are that North and South Korea should reach an agreement on forming a single team for the Seoul Olympics and that both sides should obtain the International Olympics Committee's authoritative interpretation that North and South Korea are two regions of a single state. Therefore, I think that this problem can be discussed only after the resumption and success of the ruptured North-South sports talks."

COMMITTEE TO INVITE ALL IOC MEMBERS TO OLYMPICS

SK270005 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] No Tae-wu, president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA), said that they would continue efforts to form a unified team of South and North Korean athletes for international games despite North Korea's insincerity.

In a speech at an international symposium yesterday in Seoul, No said that he expected that "North Korea would send its team to the 1988 Seoul Olympics even if the effort to form a single team fails."

No was a guest speaker at the 84 International Broadcasting Symposium which started Tuesday at Seoul's Lotte Hotel. Seventy-seven people from 60 countries are participating in the meeting. He said that commercialism will be expelled from the Seoul Olympics in an effort to preserve purity of the Olympic spirit. No is also president of the Seoul Olympics Organizing Committee (SLOOC).

Saying that the costs for the Seoul Olympics are estimated to total about \$1,660 million, No said, "We are planning to raise the money by selling TV rights, commemorative coins and stamps and lottery and admission tickets, and also through the sponsorship and licensing program."

He said that all Olympics member countries would be invited to the Seoul Olympics regardless of race, ideology and religion. No also pledged to guarantee safety of athletes and officials during their stay in Seoul for the games.

#### BEIJING CONFERENCE USES 'ROK' IDENTIFICATION

SK270003 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The two-man South Korean delegation to the Asian Pacific Oceania Sports Assembly [APOSA] now underway was given an identification plate bearing the "Republic of Korea" in English, the KYODO NEWS SERVICE reported here Friday.

The Beijing conference, which began its six-day session Thursday, is attended on the South Korean side by Kim Chong-kyu, vice president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association, and Yi Chu-un, director of the Sports Ministry's Sports Promotion Bureau.

In a dispatch from the Chinese capital, KYODO reported that the organizers prepared the plate beforehand at no special request from the South Koreans and that it was very unusual for China to use the official name, though in English, of a nation with which it has no diplomatic ties.

Quoting informed APOSA sources, KYODO also said only one of the three North Korean officials had been listed as the delegate to the Beijing meet, adding that they were not the same people that showed up at Panmunjom last April and May for inter-Korean sports talks.

#### ROK ADMITTED TO ASIAN TABLE TENNIS UNION

SK261250 Seoul YONHAP in English 1211 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, Oct. 26 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea was formally admitted to the Asian Table Tennis Union (ATTU) Friday, ending its 12-year isolation from the Asian table tennis world.

During an ATTU general meeting held at the Holiday Inn here, 22 ATTU member countries unanimously favored a proposal to receive South Korea as a member. South Korea had incessantly sought in an ATTU membership but North Korea, a member of the ATTU's seven-nation Executive Committee, persistently prevented South Korea's entering the union.

The ATTU makes it mandatory for a country to get unanimous approval from the Executive Committee in order to obtain ATTU membership.

South Korea's entry into the ATTU first became possible in 1983 when North Korea bowed to pressure from other executive members, such as China and Japan, to receive the South as a member. North Korea at that time kept silent and the matter was referred to the ATTU general meeting.

South Korea had led the now-defunct Asian Table Tennis Federation (ATTF) with Japan until 1970. In 1971, South Korea contested against Japan the matter of expelling Taiwan from the ATTF. Japan withdrew from the ATTF and organized a new body, ATTU, together with China and North Korea in 1972.

As many countries associated with the ATTF moved to the new organization, ATTU members outnumbered those in the ATTF, and the ATTF was finally dismantled in 1973 according to the "one federation for one region principle" of the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF).

South Korean officials said the country's entry into ATTU would contribute to the promotion of the Asian table tennis.

#### STUDENTS CONTINUE ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLIES

SK270031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] More than 1,200 Korea University students, some hurling stones and burning torches, clashed with riot police near the school's main gate during a demonstration yesterday. One student was injured and a police car was burnt partially during the demonstration, police said.

The students began their demonstration at 3 p.m. in front of the school's main building. The demonstrators then tried to storm out of the school's main gate at 5 p.m. after holding a peaceful rally inside the campus. They confronted riot police in a street some 50 meters away from the school's main gate. Police, using pepper fog, pushed the demonstrators back to their campus about 10 minutes later. Witnesses said the students hurled stones and about 60 burning torches toward riot police during their brief confrontation. The students called for "democratization" of the country and an end to "suppression of academic activities."

Meanwhile, similar demonstrations took place at three other privately run universities in the capital city. About 200 Sogang University students staged a demonstration for two hours beginning at noon. Some of them threw Molotov cocktails toward riot police when they clashed with them while trying to march out of the school campus.

A group of 200 Tongguk University students demonstrated at 2 p.m. inside their campus. No major incident occurred during the rally, police said.

At Hanyang University, about 200 demonstrating students burned the effigies of what they called the remnants of the Yusin system and the government-controlled press during a demonstration.

#### Kyonghui Professors Resign

SK270025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 84 p 8

[Except] Kyonghui University President Sim Tae-sik and 31 deans and other administrative professors tendered their resignations to Choe Yong-sik, chairman of the university's Board of Directors yesterday.



The professors maintained that they should be relieved of their administrative posts because they are morally responsible for a series of student demonstrations on the school's Seoul and Suwon campuses. They include Yi Yong-chae, vice president, 16 deans of undergraduate schools and four deans of graduate schools.

School officials said Choe will announce this morning his decision on whether or not he will accept the mass resignations.

#### Lawmakers Question Minister

SK270039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Opposition lawmakers expressed disapproval of the state power force in handling campus problems as they debated the recent deployment of police on the campus of Seoul National University yesterday. A Democratic Korea Party member asserted that there should be no repetition of such a police action, which ended in failure this time.

In a special session of the Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly, they insisted that the police intervention into the SNU affairs only disgraced professors' dignity and severed the mutual trust between teachers and students.

Terming the police mobilization to restore campus order as the most serious incident since the campus autonomy policy was adopted by the government in February, the legislators argued that it caused a sense of crisis among the public. They suggested that only the government's "lenient" policy would solve campus problems effectively. Then, they asked Education Minister Kwon I-hyok to provide the students who boycotted the mid-term exams with a chance for re-examination.

Education Minister Kwon strongly hinted at the possibility that the government might consider saving the students who recently boycotted midterm exam, from being failed. He said: "We will not leave them to suffer because of the boycott." However, he did not elaborate.

He went on that he regarded as "not incorrect" the view of Rep. Nam Chae-hui of the ruling Democratic Justice Party who asked whether the boycotting would not lead to failures. He added, "The portion of the mid-term is not so great in judging the academic performance of a student." However, he stressed that basically, the issue might depend on the views of campus authorities.

Kwon further said that he believed the presence of police troops on campus provided students with an opportunity to reflect on themselves. Contrary to the opposition members' critical view, the ruling DJP lawmakers cited the police action as "inevitable."

Rep. Kim Chong-kwon claimed, "The mobilization of police forces was made at the request of the school authorities. Since the request was made when it was impossible for the school to solve the problems autonomously, the police intervention was not illegal."

#### Statement on Campus Autonomy

SK270006 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Regardless of the recent police deployment at Seoul National University, there is no change in the government policy to promote campus autonomy, Minister of Education Kwon I-hyok said yesterday.

Kwon said in a statement that "police were called into the SNU campus at the request of the school authorities, who had almost lost control over their campus affairs. The action, however, should not be construed as a retreat from the government policy to leave campus affairs in the hands of individual schools."

Police pulled out of the school Thursday night 39 hours after they entered it to help restore stability. The education minister called on professors of the nation's universities and colleges to try to solve campus problems on their own.

"Current campus problems should be understood as problems between professors and students. Overcoming the difficult campus situation is hard to expect as long as professors attribute their problems to outside circumstances."

Professors were urged to show courage in their efforts to establish campus autonomy. "Professors are required to try more resolutely and more actively to get rid of nonacademic factors on campus. To do so, they should be able to express their views with conviction and to provide mature guidance through dialogue."

"The interference by police in campus affairs was an unfortunate incident for all of us who firmly believe that campus affairs should be solved autonomously by universities and colleges. Since the beginning of our efforts to realize campus autonomy, however, we have been resolved to withstand any sufferings," said Kwon. He said that this incident gives a lesson that when campus order cannot be maintained by professors and students, it may invite interference from law-enforcement authorities.

Noting that many of recent campus disturbances have been instigated by some radical students, the minister warned that their acts will not be helpful to achieving freedom on campus. "Students should realize that few rights can be achieved when the right of most innocent students to pursue studies is violated by destructive acts of a very limited number of radical students," he said.

#### Hearings on Student Unrest

SK280041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Oct 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The three major political parties yesterday broadly agreed on holding a public hearing to collect "wide-ranging" opinions on how to resolve the campus unrest. Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, proposed the idea to his opposition counterparts in a breakfast meeting in a Seoul hotel. During the meeting that lasted for nearly two hours, Rep. Yi was quoted as voicing the desirability for the Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly to convene such a hearing so that the Assembly could gather opinions from all walks of life.

Floor leaders Rep. Im Chong-ki of the opposition Democratic Korea Party and Rep. Kim Chong-ha of the Korea National Party showed "affirmative" responses to the proposal, according to a joint announcement. However, Rep. Im was learned to have suggested that the hearing be arranged by a special parliamentary committee, whose establishment was proposed by the opposition DKP to look into student unrest.

The DKP, spurred by the recent campus disturbances, called for the formation of the committee to exercise the Assembly's right to probe state affairs. During the meeting, Rep. Im said that he would make a concrete commitment to the DJP whip's idea tomorrow after discussing the matter with his party seniors.

Emerging from the meeting, the three floor leaders told reporters that they were scheduled to meet again tomorrow.

## Police Discretion Urged

SK280058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Police should exert more discretion in dealing with student demonstrations, sit-in rallies and other campus disturbances, said the country's chief police officer yesterday. Pak Pae-keun, chief of the National Police Headquarters (NPH), told a meeting of police chiefs from cities and provinces that they should have close consultations with the NPH in case universities ask their help in settling down campus disturbances.

Police officers should cooperate with universities in persuading and counseling students to help promote campus autonomy, he said. He also instructed police to be alert against possible provocations from North Korea during the upcoming parliamentary election campaign season.

Pak said that there is a possibility that North Korea will attempt to send armed agents to the South to create social unrest. He noted that Pyongyang might try to take advantage of the relaxed social mood which may ensue during the election campaign period. He also ordered police to increase combat readiness in case of North Korean provocation, and called for increased checks and vigilance along the coast and other remote areas into which the North Korean agents might attempt to infiltrate. Robbery, theft and other violence should be cracked down to establish order, Pak emphasized. He denounced the hoarding of coal briquettes and other daily necessities which are in higher demand around this time of the year as people prepare for winter.

The police chief said police should speedily handle civil complaints and pleas and improve public service to establish the good image of the police.

CHON PRESIDES OVER TRADE PROMOTION MEETING

SK270015 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called for strengthening of cooperation between the government and business to cope with growing protectionist measures of developed nations against Korean made color television sets and steel products. He said he hopes that the pending issues pertaining to import restrictions on Korean goods by developed countries will be settled soon in favor of Korea.

Presiding over a regular trade promotion conference at Chongwadae, the chief executive said that the nation should be quick in obtaining information on the protectionist moves of its trading partners. He called on the government agencies concerned and business firms to make a united effort to increase exports, saying that the deficits in the nation's balance of international payments have increased. Trade firms are asked to be strict in importing materials while promoting exports. Trade-related government agencies and private businesses are asked to make joint efforts to work out measures to further increase the nation's exports next year, President Chon said. He emphasized the need for an increase in the exports of parts, saying this is an effective way to cope with the trade protectionist moves of advanced countries. The president asked small and medium industrial firms to make redoubled efforts to increase exports of their products.

After the briefing session, Chon had lunch with trade-related government and business officials at the presidential mansion.



HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES OCT 22

BK250548 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] At the invitation of the PRK Industry Ministry, a delegation from the Hungarian Industry Ministry led by Comrade Vilmos Meszaros, deputy minister and vice president of the National Council of Industrial Cooperatives of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in the PRK for an official friendship visit at 1100 on 22 October.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong airport were Comrade (It Prang), deputy industry minister; Comrade (Chan Serun), head of the Forestry and Fishing Department of the Agriculture Ministry; and many cadres from the Industry Ministry. Comrade Lajos Karsai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Kampuchea, was also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

Talks Held

BK250557 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 October at the office of the Industry Ministry, Comrade (It Prang), deputy industry minister, received and held cordial talks with Comrade Vilmos Meszaros, head of the delegation from the National Council of Industrial Cooperatives of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In an atmosphere of happiness and cordiality, Comrade (It Prang) expressed warm sentiments for the presence of the delegation which has further strengthened and expanded the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation in the fields of economy and industry between the two countries. Comrade (It Prang) pointed out the legacies left from the Pol Pot regime, evidence of the destruction in the fields of economy and industry and the production force, which has greatly suffered. The comrade also stressed that currently, with the material and moral support from friendly socialist countries the world over, including the Hungarian People's Republic, the country's economy and industry have been restored and are gradually developing.

Replying, Comrade Vilmos Meszaros highly appreciated the allround development of the Kampuchean revolution over the past more than 5 years. The comrade stressed the achievements resulting from the relations of friendship and economic and industrial cooperation between the PRK and the Hungarian People's Republic which have been further expanded and strengthened to restore the economic base for rapid growth to contribute to building the country and advancing it toward socialism.

VODK COMMENTS ON CONDEMNATION OF SRV AT UN

BK241506 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Have Been Condemned by the Entire World Community at the 39th UN General Assembly"]

[Text] This year, despite many activities and maneuvers by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors -- before the start of the UN General Assembly session and during the Assembly -- in an attempt to exonerate their criminal activities in Kampuchea and to legitimize their brute and savage act of aggression in Kampuchea, Vietnam failed to avoid being punished by the world community. At this UN General Assembly session, the world community has raised its voice more vigorously in condemning and demanding that Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea.

During the meeting of nonaligned delegates at the United Nations between 1 and 5 October, although Vietnam colluded with India by using India's label as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement to carry out a maneuver to divert the meeting from discussing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, the majority of foreign ministers and heads of delegations specifically called for adherence to and respect for the nonaligned principles of noninterference and nonintervention in other countries' internal affairs and the principle of nonrecourse to force in international relations. They demanded that all foreign forces, namely Vietnamese, be withdrawn from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

On 19 October, at the meeting of the general affairs committee at the UN General Assembly, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices undertook many activities in an attempt to prevent the general affairs committee of the UN General Assembly from including the Kampuchean issue in the agenda of the UN General Assembly. However, they were disgracefully defeated. They were also exposed and categorically condemned by many countries which stated that the Hanoi Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands troops to attack, commit aggression, and occupy Democratic Kampuchea, an independent, sovereign, and a rightful member of the United Nations. This Vietnamese act of aggression not only brutally and savagely violated the principles of international law and the UN Charter but also most seriously threatened security, peace, and stability in the whole region. This Vietnamese act of aggression furthermore destroyed international peace, security, and order. Therefore, the world community should not forget or let Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices bury this Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea. This kind of act should be firmly and severely punished.

On 11 October, at the meeting of the Credentials Committee, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the Soviets, and their accomplices not only failed to include the Vietnamese aggressors' regime in Phnom Penh in the United Nations and to expel Democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations, but they were also exposed and strongly condemned. People realized that the Phnom Penh regime was born following the attack, invasion, and occupation of Kampuchea by hundreds of thousands of Hanoi Vietnamese troops. And this regime has managed to survive only because of the protection of over 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor soldiers and over 50,000 Vietnamese administrative staff. Without this protection by Vietnamese troops, this regime would not last a single day. Even with this protection, it is tottering and on the brink of falling down because the Phnom Penh regime has no political basis in Kampuchean society or among the Kampuchean people. As soon as the Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Kampuchea, this regime will automatically vanish. So it does not represent the Kampuchean people; it is only a Vietnamese agent created by the Vietnamese to serve their war of aggression and race extermination in Kampuchea.

As for the CGDK, it is the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea for Democratic Kampuchea. It has an army and is supported and assisted by Kampuchean people throughout the country, both in liberated zones and in areas under Vietnamese control. Therefore, Democratic Kampuchea should occupy its legitimate seat in the United Nations: This clearly shows that the international community cannot accept the Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea.

During the UN General Assembly general debate, a multitude of delegations leaders daily and strongly voiced their condemnation of the Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea.

They pointed out that despite all the pretexts the Vietnamese used to cover up their aggression in Kampuchea, the fact that Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of troops to attack and occupy Kampuchea blatantly violated the principles of international law and the UN Charter, in particular the principles of nonintervention and noninterference in other states' internal affairs and the nonrecourse to force in resolving international conflicts. In accordance with this principle, Vietnam should immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea, respect Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without outside interference as prescribed by the resolutions of the five UN General Assembly sessions.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy had clearly realized that at the United Nations this year, condemnations and demands for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea were strong right from the start; they cannot use any pretext to exonerate their great crime in Kampuchea. This is why when the UN Credentials Committee reported to the 39th UN General Assembly its recognition of Democratic Kampuchea's seat and legitimacy in the United Nations, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors dared not raise any objection for they knew that if they did this, they would be exposed and condemned even more. This is the second time in two consecutive years that Vietnam dares not raise objection to Democratic Kampuchea's representative right in the United Nations. This clearly shows that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are really in deep trouble. In every international forum Vietnam is covering its face like a pangolin. Furthermore, the fact that the international community has increased its condemnation and demand for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Kampuchea clearly shows that it will certainly not allow Vietnam or other aggressors to commit this brute and savage act of aggression in violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter at will. And the fact that it has continued to support Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations year after year for the past 6 years clearly shows that it opposes Vietnam not only in words and statements but with concrete actions through various resolutions time and time again at the UN General Assembly and in every international forum with utmost firmness.

This also confirms that peace- and justice-loving forces and those which defend the principles of international law and the UN Charter against aggressors are increasing. The Kampuchean people, who are being seriously victimized by the Hanoi Vietnamese act of aggression, are comforted by this just, correct, and wise stand. They hope that during the forthcoming debates on the Kampuchean problem at the UN General Assembly, these forces will further increase their condemnation and seek more effective measures to force Vietnam into a quick and immediate withdrawal of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea as prescribed by the UN resolutions.

#### Will To Negotiate Doubted

BK250435 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Station Commentary: "Does Vietnam Want To Negotiate for the Settlement of the Kampuchean Question or Does It Want To Escalate Its War of Aggression in Kampuchea?"]

[Text] During the past rainy season and particularly from the eve of the 39th UN General Assembly session until the time of the current UN General Assembly session, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been busy launching one deceptive maneuver after another.



They put forward their so-called dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries proposal; then they proposed the establishment of a neutral international commission to supervise peace in Kampuchea; and again they claimed that Vietnam wanted to hold talks with this or that faction of the tripartite Kampuchean resistance forces; later on they proposed the holding of an international conference to settle the Kampuchean problem; and recently they said Vietnam wants to negotiate with President Reagan of the United States to solve the question of peace and security in Southeast Asia; and so on and so forth.

The objective of this bunch of Vietnamese maneuvers is not new or original. It is to serve their deceptive diplomatic designs in the international arena, to divert world opinion from UN resolutions on Kampuchea, to mitigate the indignation of the international community, to blunt the latter's vigilance and prevent it from too vigorously condemning them at the current 39th UN General Assembly session, and to render it less drastic in pressuring Vietnam to withdraw all its troops unconditionally from Kampuchea.

Does Vietnam have the goodwill to negotiate the settlement of the Kampuchean question? Taking a close look at the real situation of the Kampuchean battlefield, we can clearly see whether Vietnam really wants to settle the Kampuchean question or to escalate its war of aggression in Kampuchea.

1. During the past rainy season, that is, from May to 30 September 1984, Vietnam sent an additional 24,400-man contingent to Kampuchea. These fresh troops were positioned on Kampuchea's western battlefield, such as in Battambang and Pursat Provinces, and on Kampuchea's central battlefield, such as in Kompong Thom and Siem Reap Provinces, and spread in various provinces, such as in Kompong Speu, Kampot, Takeo, and Kratie Provinces, in a move to make up for the heavy casualties suffered during the past dry season and as part of the escalation of suppressive and murderous operations against our Kampuchean people. In a short period from early October to the present alone, the Vietnamese aggressors have sent nearly 300 truckloads of fresh troops from Vietnam to western Kampuchea.

2. During the past rainy season, they have sent many more tanks and artillery pieces and tens of thousands of metric tons of ammunition to Kampuchea, arms and ammunition which are being shipped through Kompong Som and Phnom Penh ports.

3. The Vietnamese aggressors have been intensifying air activities, using MIG-21's, Antonov-12's, and Antonov-26's to savagely strafe and bomb the villages to Kampuchean citizens in Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear Provinces and to carry out transportation to Battambang. In particular, from September to October, 1984, the Vietnamese have intensified the use of aircraft to a greater degree of frequency and savagery than at any other time.

Therefore, the real situation of the Kampuchean battlefield clearly shows that the Vietnamese aggressors have not withdrawn even a single soldier from Kampuchea. On the contrary, they have sent more troops, more tanks, and more arms to Kampuchea, escalating their war of aggression against Kampuchea and continuing to massacre the innocent Kampuchean people in a more savage and cruel manner. This shows that the Vietnamese aggressors are not ready to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, nor are they prepared to negotiate for a political settlement of the Kampuchean question by unconditionally withdrawing all their troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Their repeated multifarious and endless proposals completely differ from their actual deeds on the Kampuchean battlefield. These heaps of deceptive proposals are devised merely as part of their designs to delay their defeat and to gain time to redress their difficult situation and strengthen their position in Kampuchea to crush and swallow up Kampuchea before pushing forward according to their own regional expansionist strategy and also according to the global expansionist strategy of their Soviet losses in the region.

Therefore, in summary, along with escalating their war of aggression in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are also frenziedly conducting deceptive political and diplomatic maneuvers in order to realize their goal of perpetuating their occupation of Kampuchea. Vietnam continues to be busy with these and future designs. Nevertheless, nearly 6 years have elapsed and Vietnam has not been able to mislead any one. The world is more aware and more cognizant of the aggressive nature and deceptive colors of the Vietnamese enemy aggressor. It has been determined that whether Vietnam deceives or not, whether Vietnam has the goodwill to negotiate for the settlement of the Kampuchean question or not rests merely in its decision to withdraw or not to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. If Vietnam does not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions, no amount of its deceptive psychological publicity about negotiation, settlement of the Kampuchean question, or so-called troop pullouts will attract the attention or win anyone's credulity. In fact, at present, the world unanimously, holds that Vietnam has not changed its stand on the Kampuchean question. It continues stubbornly to commit aggression against and proceed with the occupation of Kampuchea. The world community is therefore aware of the necessity to continue bringing pressure to bear on Vietnam -- be it political, diplomatic, economic, or any other pressure -- to join with the struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean National Army directly on the battlefield to force Vietnam to abide by the UN resolutions by unconditionally withdrawing all its troops from Kampuchea.

As for the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and CGDK, we are determined to continue strengthening our unity in fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors even more vigorously, causing them to experience greater difficulties, to bog down more inextricably, and to suffer more seriously setbacks, until they are forced to withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

#### VONADK NOTES ARRIVALS OF 'FRESH' SRV TROOPS

BK250438 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy sent 60 truckloads of fresh troops from Vietnam to the orange orchards of Amleang and to Anlung Chrey in Thpong District, Kompong Spey Province, on 15, 16, and 17 October. Twenty-two truckloads of fresh troops, the majority of whom were schoolchildren, were sent to Battambang town on 13 and 14 October.

The Le Duan Vietnamese authorities stubbornly and incessantly introduce additional troops to Kampuchea to commit aggression and massacre the Kampuchean people in disregard of the stern call of world opinion and UN resolutions condemning them and demanding that they withdraw all of their aggressive troops from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people and the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea are determined to unite as one body in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield until they are forced to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON WITHDRAWAL OF THAI TROOPS

BK270228 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Statement issued 26 October by the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry]

[Text] As a result of their dispatch of troops to invade, occupy, and commit crimes in Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang villages of Laos for over 4 months, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have been criticized and exposed by public opinion as aggressors and expansionists who have colluded with the Beijing reactionaries in opposing the LPDR and have thus sabotaged the good relations between the peoples of the two countries and created tension in Southeast Asia. Faced with the resolute and undaunted struggle of the Lao people with the sympathy and support from wide public opinion in Thailand and the world, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have daily been isolated, have faced difficulties, and have been defeated in all respects. The Thai troops have been compelled to withdraw from the three villages. The local administration of Laos has now resumed control of these three villages, and a number of residents of the three villages, who had fled the villages, have moved back to their native villages. But, the present situation in the three villages remains tense. The Thai troops have continued to be stationed in Lao territory in the Hongkhap area south of Ban Mai village and have continued to carry out disturbances in the three villages. More forces have been dispatched to reinforce various positions which have been newly set up in an urgent manner on various peaks adjacent to the border with a view toward continuing to control and threaten the three villages.

Along with this, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have also helped the exiled Lao reactionaries infiltrate into Lao territory to carry out sabotage and subversive activities. A more serious act is that they have forcibly herded more than 1,000 residents of the three villages into Thailand. Moreover, the Thai Foreign Ministry has continued to state openly that Thailand has not yet abandoned its sovereignty over the three villages. General Athit Kamlang-ek himself also said that this is merely a replacement of forces, expressing his confidence that the three villages belong to Thailand.

These facts show that the Thai side has not yet genuinely withdrawn its troops from Lao territory in the said areas and that it has not yet abandoned its schemes of invasion and occupation of the three villages and expansionist schemes against Laos. The LPDR solemnly and vehemently denounces before public opinion in Thailand and the world these aggressive schemes and criminal acts of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. The LPDR resolutely demands that the Thai side totally withdraw its troops from Lao territory, end all its activities of threatening and creating disturbances in the three Lao villages, promptly return to their native villages all the Lao residents they had forcibly herded to Thailand, pay compensation to the Lao people of the three villages for the losses inflicted by the Thai troops, and respect Laos, sovereignty over its territory in the areas.

The LPDR once again reiterates its consistent stand -- resolutely safeguarding the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Laos. The LPDR also reiterates its adherence to its foreign policy of peace and to its principles of resolving various problems in the relations between the two countries through talks.



In this spirit, the LPDR Government is ready to send its delegation to Bangkok again to continue talks, together with a delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, as soon as possible in order to discuss means of resolving the various remaining problems so as to turn the situation in the three villages back to normal as it was before 6 June 1984, to put an end to the tension along the border and in relations between the two countries, and to restore the fraternal and neighborly relations between the Lao and Thai peoples in accordance with the earnest aspirations and just interests of the two peoples.

The people and Government of the LPDR would like sincerely to thank the Thai people and people of various fraternal and friendly countries as well as justice-loving public opinion in the world for their sympathy and vigorous support to the Lao people in their struggle against the aggression of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to safeguard sovereignty over Lao territory in the three villages. The LPDR earnestly calls on the people and governments of various countries to continue to give sympathy and support to the Lao people in their just struggle to safeguard their sovereignty over the three villages for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Laos and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Vientiane, 26 October 1984

#### Statement Hailed

BK271245 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 27 Oct 84

["Article": "Wholeheartedly Hail the LPDR Foreign Ministry's Statement on the Three Lao Villages"]

[Text] On 26 October 1984, the LPDR Foreign Ministry issued a statement on the situation in the three Lao villages which have been attacked and occupied by troops of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. The statement says: As a result of their dispatch of troops to invade, occupy, and commit crimes in Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang villages of Laos for over 4 months, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have been criticized and exposed by public opinion as aggressors and expansionists who have colluded with the Beijing reactionaries in opposing the LPDR and have thus sabotaged the good relations between the peoples of the two countries and created tension in Southeast Asia. The statement stressed: Faced with the resolute and undaunted struggle of the Lao people, with the sympathy and support of broad public opinion in Thailand and the world, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have daily been isolated, have faced difficulties, and have been defeated in all respects. The Thai troops have been compelled to withdraw from the three villages. The local administration of Laos has now resumed control of these three villages and a number of residents of the three villages, who had fled, have moved back to their native villages.

This marks another serious and painful defeat for the Chinese reactionaries who have colluded with the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in implementing schemes to sabotage and destroy the revolution in our country as well as throughout Indochina. It is a defeat of the implementation of pan-Thaism which aims to expand territory and annex Lao soil. At the same time, it marks an initial, great victory achieved by our entire party, army, and people in resisting the aggressors. This victory clearly proves that our party's policy on the struggle against the aggression of the enemies on this occasion is very correct and bright. Appropriate methods have been used in defeating the enemies while the struggle in the military field has been effectively coordinated with the struggle in the political and foreign fields. As a result, the enemies have been militarily frightened and scared, politically isolated, and diplomatically driven into an impasse. They will then be inevitably compelled to accept defeat.

But, the present situation in the three villages still remains tense. The Thai troops continue to be stationed in Lao territory in the Hongkhap area south of Ban Mai village and continue to carry out disturbances in the three villages. More forces have been dispatched to reinforce various positions which have been newly set up in an urgent manner on various points adjacent to the border with a view toward continuing to control and threaten the three villages. Along with this, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have also helped the exiled Lao reactionaries infiltrate into Lao territory to carry out sabotage and subversive activities. A more serious act is that they have forcibly herded more than 1,000 residents of the three villages into Thailand. Moreover, the Thai Foreign Ministry has continued to state openly that Thailand has not yet abandoned its sovereignty over the three villages. General Athit Kamlang-ek himself also said that this is merely a replacement of forces, expressing his confidence that the three villages belong to Thailand. These facts show that the Thai side has not yet genuinely withdrawn its troops from Lao territory in the said areas and that it has not yet abandoned its schemes of invasion and occupation of the three villages and its expansionist scheme against Laos.

In view of this, let our entire party, army, and people maintain high vigilance, unite as one around the party, and be determinedly prepared to fight to defend the country. Simultaneously, let us solemnly and vehemently denounce before public opinion in Thailand and the world these aggressive schemes and criminal acts of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. We resolutely demand that they totally withdraw their troops from Lao territory, end all their activities of threatening and creating disturbances in the three villages, promptly return to their native villages all the Lao residents who were forcibly herded to Thailand by them, pay compensation to the Lao people of the three villages for the losses inflicted, and respect Laos' sovereignty over its territory in the area.

The entire party, army, and people wholeheartedly hail and support the aforementioned statement of our Foreign Ministry because it has reiterated correctness and justice and has clearly exposed to the Lao, Thai, and peace- and justice-loving peoples all over the world the cruel and barbarous scheme of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, in collusion with the Beijing reactionary clique, against the three Lao villages.

At the same time, the statement once again reiterates the consistent stand of the LPDR to resolutely defend its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and, at the same time, to firmly adhere to its foreign policy of peace and the principle to settle differences in Lao-Thai relations through negotiation. It reaffirms that the LPDR is ready to send its delegation back to Bangkok to resume talks with the Thai side as soon as possible so as to consult with each other in order to settle all remaining problems with a view to normalizing the situation in the three villages as it was before 6 June 1984, to end the tension along the border area, and to restore relations between the two countries to normal.

We call on the Thai side to urgently respond to the aforementioned constructive and reasonable proposal of the LPDR because it is just and correct, and completely conforms to the interests and aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples who genuinely wish to restore their brotherly and good neighborly relations.

The Lao people sincerely call on the Thai people and all peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world to voice support to the just struggle of the Lao people and to cooperate with us to resolutely fight against and to smash all schemes of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, in collusion with the Beijing reactionary clique, in opposing the LPDR, destroying the good friendly relations between the Lao and Thai peoples, and creating tension in this part of the world.

Let the Lao people throughout the country closely unite. We must never be satisfied with the current victory and must never be discouraged by any tricks of the enemies. We must mobilize one another to march forward to resolutely fight to defend and build our beloved country into a strong and rich entity.

#### THAI TROOPS ACCUSED OF SHELLING BAN SAVANG

BK270304 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] According to a news report from Paklai District, on 24 October the Thai reactionary troops stationed in the Kieu Nokseo area fired many rounds of 75-mm artillery at Ban Savang Village -- one of the three Lao villages that they had formerly occupied. As a result, a number of the people's houses have been damaged.

#### VIENTIANE 23 OCT MEETING CONDEMNS THAI ACTIONS

BK261608 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 23 October, three mass organizations attached to the Ministry of Culture organized a solemn rally at the Vientiane theater to condemn and strongly protest against the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles for sending troops to continue occupying three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, and for committing new crimes against the local villagers.

Attending were more than 1,000 cadres, workers, and members of the youth, trade union, and women's organizations under the Ministry. Also attending were Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of culture, and high-ranking cadres of the Ministry.

Thongsing Thammavong delivered a speech. He pointed to the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' pan-Thaism policy. He said in part as follows:

[Begin recording] As we know, Thailand has tried to implement pan-Thaism throughout its history. During the feudalist period, it took advantage of various powers in that period -- it would collude with any feudalist or country that was powerful and turned such power into its own to carry out the pan-Thaism doctrine; for example, in invading Laos and Kampuchea in the past. During World War II while Japan, then the most powerful country in the region, was invading Southeast Asia, Thailand raised the white flag and surrendered to Japan and later colluded with this country to implement its pan-Thaism in the region.

At present, taking advantage of the situation in the region, particularly in the relations between the United States and China, Thailand has become one of the lackeys of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and has, relying on this strength, implemented its expansionist doctrine or, in other words, the pan-Thaism doctrine. Thanks to this intention the incident involving three Lao villages took place. [end recording]

#### IMPROVED FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS URGED

BK260501 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Editorial: "Build Proper Attitude Toward Foreign Economic Relations"]

[Text] Respected listeners: Our country has advanced to socialism bypassing the period of capitalist development.



Therefore, coordination of the internal and external economies, the broadening of economic relations with foreign countries, dependence on various fraternal socialist countries which are proceeding ahead, and maximum use of economic and technical successes of the era are considered our strategic issues of vital significance and are an important base for our present cause of national construction. Our foreign economic policy originates in political policy and is completely dependent on the socialist system. In pursuing this foreign economic policy, our country considers the Soviet Union to be the base of dependence and the solidarity and alliance among the three Indochinese nations to be the core.

The Soviet Union is capable of assisting us in many fields. It can provide us with expertise, materials for the construction and exploitation work, fuel, vehicles, and consumer goods. It can also cooperate with us in exploiting certain natural resources. We ourselves are also capable of broadening the exploitation of lead ore and producing a number of tropical agricultural products such as coffee, tobacco, cardamon, sticklac, dammar, garlic, herbal trees, and so forth. As for Vietnam, it is also capable of assisting us in many fields, for example, in expertise, experts, and technical potential.

We need scores more years to develop an adequate technical labor force. Therefore, from now on, we must effectively make use of the Vietnamese potential. This is because Vietnam, together with the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries, will serve as stable markets for our agricultural and forestry goods. The important point is that we must find and select a better economic plan to serve the interests of both sides and we must maintain appropriate apparatuses for organized cooperation; we must adopt a policy as well as working procedures. The practice of narrow-minded nationalism and selfish thinking may be useful only temporarily. It cannot guarantee long-term solidarity and alliance. It is also considered self-destructive.

Economic relations with foreign countries are a very difficult, complicated, and heavy task. To effectively perform this task, we must not rely on only one decisive issue in particular; we must continue to endeavor to march forward vigorously. We must understand that only by continuing to endeavor to march forward vigorously can we deserve assistance from friends and can we gain their trust. At the same time, we must maintain a high level of vigilance against all forms of schemes of distortion, sabotage, subversion, and division used by our enemies and those ill-intentioned ones who have always aimed at separating our country from the Soviet Union and weakening and then crushing the Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea alliance and special solidarity. It is necessary for us to carry out tasks in a clear-cut, absolute, wise, and proficient manner. It is not appropriate to think only of immediate interests which will then affect the common strategy and common cause. On the contrary, foreign economic relations must be implemented with various foreign countries and international organizations in the world in a reasonable manner without a spirit of selfishness or coercion. We must always try to enhance our own experience while learning new lessons from various fraternal socialist countries.

To enable our cadres, workers, and people to maintain a proper attitude on foreign economic relations and to maintain common interests, special attention must be paid to studying the problem of economic relations with foreign countries and the problem of building a contingent of cadres who work in the foreign economic relations field. The leading cadres in the center and major provinces should set up foreign economic relations committees so that they can help the party and administrative committees study this branch of work in detail and in a timely manner. In this initial stage, it is appropriate to organize certain groups of cadres to be thoroughly responsible for the task of effectively establishing economic relations with foreign countries so as to guarantee that all economic apparatuses can genuinely carry out functions smoothly and fruitfully.

SITTHI CONFIRMS BORDER TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK261540 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The LPDR continues its propaganda against Thailand despite the fact that the Thai Government has already withdrawn its troops from the border area in Uttaradit Province. Speaking to reporters this morning, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said:

[Beginning recording] As I said before, the problem should be solved through peaceful means. We will try to do that. Let them continue their claim by saying that they used to rule over the area. We will not lose anything. I cannot make a mistake by giving our territory to them because it is against the law and Constitution. I think we can wait for a chance in the future. There is an arbitration [preceding word rendered in English] in dealing with international issues. If we really want...I think we can wait. We have already defused preceeding [preceeding word in English] the problem with Laos. We will wait and see how Laos will react. So far, it has not stopped its propaganda against us, saying that our troops still remain in the three villages. I have checked over and over again and found that our troops have been removed from the area since 7 and 8 October. No Thai soldi is left there. It is better if we hold talks to discuss the problem. This is my view. Further actions in this regard should be considered later. [end recording]

LAO-BASED COMMUNIST GROUP REPORTEDLY ACTIVE

BK290221 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Oct pp 1, 2

[Text] A Lao-based communist movement, known as Phak Mai, has stepped up its propaganda activities among villagers along the Thai-Lao borderline in what is believed to be pertinent to the four-month-old dispute over three border villages, official sources told THE NATION over the weekend. The sources said that elements of the Phak Mai party had been particularly active over the past months in inciting villagers living in the northern and southern part of Uttaradit Province.

Thailand and Laos have been at odds over a border dispute involving the sovereignty over the villages of Mai, Klang and Sawang. While Bangkok has claimed that the villagers are under the jurisdiction of Uttaradit provincial administration, Vientiane has counter-claimed that they are under Pakali township which is part of the Sayaboury Province.

The official sources also linked the stepped-up activities of Phak Mai elements to Soviet aid, including finance, to the communist movement through Vietnam and Laos. The movement, whose headquarters is in Vientiane and "forward command" in Khveng Khammouane opposite Nong Khail is reportedly still in the recruitment stage.

The sources said that on May 21, a team of Soviet experts spent about a week in Pakse, Savannakhet, opposite Thailand's Mukdahan Province for some "specific training" for communist cadres, who were believed to be elements of Phak Mai. The training may involve psychological warfare and other tactics with emphasis on the northern part of Thailand, they said.

"Soviets' involvement with Phak Mai shows that it would not let its hand off the underground movement. Soviets wants to support a pro-Soviet underground movement, without the Chinese. Now they have Phak Mai," the officials said. However, with the Soviet's financial help through Vientam and Laos, Phak Mai is still in the recruitment stage, they said. "That's why they have been very active recently."

Their information also shed some light on the organization setup of the six-year-old party. The main organ of Phak Mai composes of Politburo, Political Department, Office of the Secretariat and Foreign Affairs Coordinating Office. All except the coordinating office are based in Vientiane. The foreign affairs office is located in Sweden.

According to Phak Mai's philosophy, Thailand is under an influence of new colonialism, with capitalists' monopoly. "As a result, the party believes that Thailand is not really an independent country and democratic," the sources said.

The vanguard of revolution of Phak Mai is spearheaded by the working class, while farmers are considered to be the backbone of the revolution, the officials said. For students and intellectuals, Phak Mai sees them as playing a supportive role. Other forces such as democratic fronts in the countryside and urban areas are considered to be "natural allies" of Phak Mai.

The intelligence reports said that Phak Mai has set up three operational zones along the Thai-Lao border. The areas are:

-- Northern zone: Covering Thai northern border provinces from Chiang Rai to Loei opposite Sayaboury Province in Laos.

-- Central zone: Covering the northeastern provinces from Nong Khai downwards to Mukdahan Province. It's the opposite of Vientiane.

-- Southern zones: Covering Ubon Ratchathani adjacent to Lao's Savannakhet.

Leaders of Phak Mai, according to the intelligent report, include Thais, Vietnamese and Laos. According to the latest assessment of the intelligence officers, main supports of Phak Mai come from six different groups:

-- Student activists who went to Laos during the October 6 uprising 1976, when several thousands students took to the jungle including Laos and other countries.

-- Remnant of the hard-core Communist -- heavy armed. This group is called "warrior", with the force of about 40-50 persons, used to operated in northeast provinces.

-- Thai ethnic groups, who settled in Laos, and those who participated in the revolution in Laos, mainly from the northeast.

-- Laotians who have relatives living in Thailand, they are sympathizers and informers.

-- Vietnamese refugees from the Dien Bien Phu and their spouse.

The intelligence officials said that the 17 provinces in the northeast has already been used by Vietnamese propaganda ploy to incite Thai people living in the area that they are part of also.

"Recently, NHAN DAN newspaper accused Thailand of building the road in Ban Boh Bia in order to link up with the road in Yunnan as a premeditated plan to dominate the whole of Southeast Asia," they said.



The officers also pointed to the Vietnamese people who live here for decades, have been reluctant to help Vietnamese refugees or boat people, instead "they want to submit money to Hanoi they said, and added that this included videos and film which could be detrimental to Thailand.

The sources said that Pha Mai has been working hard on recruiting new supporters in the Thai-Lao border area, before they make an inroad and start to infiltrate the urban area among students, workers and farmers. According to the sources, the idea to form Phak Mai could be traced back to the period when the "Thai Isan Kuchat Group," formed by a group led by Bunyen Wothong in about 1975-76, broke ties with the now defunct Coordinating Committee for Patriotic and Democratic Forces, a frontline organizations set up by CPT [Communist Party of Thailand] because of their ideological conflicts.

#### BORDER PATROL CAPTURES 5 VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS

BK290308 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Prachin Buri -- Five Vietnamese soldiers were captured by Border Patrol Police yesterday after they crossed into Thailand looking for food. The BPP said the Vietnamese were part of a group of seven that ran into their patrol at about 2:30 p.m. The Vietnamese, who were caught in Ban Wang Mon village, 15 kilometres southeast of Aranyaprathet, were not armed and surrendered while their comrades fled back into Kampuchea.

The 10-man BPP patrol unit, led by Mst-Sgt Wichian Maruam, was sent to the area after repeated reports of Vietnamese troops crossing into Thailand to rob villagers where the border is marked by the Prom Hod canal. The Vietnamese, who were snared near the village temple and handed over to the BPP Special Task Force 3 commander, were identified as Jien Wanmen, 18, Hon Lee, 25, Van Ha, 20, Mad Lay, 18, and Meng (surname unknown), 22. All five were attached to the Vietnamese Border Protection Regiment 2, stationed in Poipet in Kampuchea. A BPP source said the five had crossed into Thailand looking for food and some of them were suffering from malaria. It was not known why they had been unarmed when they were captured. The Vietnamese will be handed over to the Suranaree Task Force for further investigation.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting broke out yesterday between the Khmer Rouge 450th Division and Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces on Highway 5 between kilometres 9 and 12, opposite Ban Koksabang, 15 kilometres east of Aranyaprathet. The two sides exchanged heavy cannon, mortar and small-arms fire in fighting which lasted for several hours. Casualties on either side were not known. No stray shells fell on the Thai side of the border.

#### SITTHI REMARKS ON NUCLEAR-FREE ASEAN DISCUSSION

BK271007 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has disclosed that the ASEAN member countries might declare their area a nuclear-free zone. The issue is now being thoroughly studied by ASEAN members and it is expected to be brought up for discussion with the European Community countries during the meeting of the foreign ministers of the two groupings which will be held in the United Kingdom next month.

The foreign minister also revealed that he will pay an official visit to India from 8-11 November during which he will hold talks with Indian leaders on relations and cooperation in various fields between Thailand and India. During the visit, he will pay courtesy calls on the Indian president and prime minister and hold talks with his Indian counterpart. This visit will precede the ASEAN-EC foreign ministers' meeting.

The foreign minister said he will visit other countries in various regions, such as the Middle East and Eastern Europe, in the future.

#### Value of Zone Questioned

BK290237 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Idea of Nuclear-Free Zone Is Good But Not Practical"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has said that ASEAN officials will meet in London early next month and discuss the possibility of the members declaring the region a nuclear-free zone. Neither he, nor Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen who originally mooted the idea, defines what exactly they meant by "the region". We presume what they meant was Southeast Asia and that would include the three states of Indochina. The Malaysian foreign minister himself was somewhat sceptical about the idea since he mentioned that the ASEAN efforts to promote a zone of peace, freedom and security (Zopfan) has been hampered.

Zopfan was the brainchild of late Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Razak and the basic concept was to apply it for Southeast Asia and that it should be guaranteed by the United States, the Soviet Union and China. Any guarantee by these countries was never even discussed -- it is possible it was taken up with the U.S. informally because that country is a dialogue partner of ASEAN. Nobody can say there was anything wrong with the idea but adopting ideas which will only remain ideas is not good for the organization.

In the same way, nobody can find fault with the idea of declaring Southeast Asia a nuclear-free zone. But the idea seems to fall flat at the very start. Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam has said that the zone idea would not be affected by security arrangements some ASEAN members have with nuclear powers. This, of course, is a direct reference to the Philippines in which the United States has a naval base and an Air Force base and either or both of them may contain nuclear weapons. Further nuclear-powered ships call at Subic Bay naval base frequently.

Then there are ships from the U.S. 7th Fleet calling regularly at Phatthaya where the crew enjoy holidays. Thailand has never asked whether any of these ships carry nuclear weapons and it is the policy of the U.S. never to say what arms her naval vessels are carrying. Thailand cannot get into the position, like New Zealand, of querying these ships about nuclear armaments since there is no precedent to do so. And we doubt whether the government would adopt such a policy. Further Malaysia and Singapore are members of the Five-Nation Defense Agreement, and Singapore will be in an awkward position if she starts questioning British naval vessels.

And then there is the question of the Malacca Straits, which is the viaduct through which nuclear-powered and nuclear-bomb-carrying ships and submarines pass frequently between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. This international waterway is used by the naval vessels of every nuclear power and there is no way that they can be prevented from doing so.

It is even more dangerous than a nuclear-powered ship calling on Phatthaya because the narrowness of the passage which make accidental collisions quite possible. In addition there is Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, which is a Soviet military complex and what sort of nuclear armaments are there is known to nobody, perhaps not even to the Vietnamese.

However good, however ideal, it may sound to declare 'the region' a nuclear-free zone, the members of the ASEAN should carefully consider how to implement that idea. It must not become an idea that is put in the deep-freeze like ZOPFAN because ASEAN will appear as an organization chasing impractical ideas.

#### SITTHI CITED ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL COOPERATION

BK281001 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Thailand has said it hopes to coordinate much of its work in the United Nations Security Council with Australia. The Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, said the aims of both countries had much in common. Australia and Thailand were elected to two of the five nonpermanent vacancies in the Security Council earlier this week. ACM Sitthi said the election of Australia would contribute to the peace and stability of the region. He said he expected Australia and Thailand would be coordinating their efforts on various issues.

The Thai foreign minister also said his government would not prevent Australia from giving indirect economic aid through nongovernment organizations to Vietnam and Kampuchea.

#### SITTHI DISCUSSES AUSTRALIAN, INDONESIAN SRV MOVES

BK270138 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Thailand cannot and will not take measures to stop Australia from giving indirect aid through non-government organisations to Vietnam and the Vietnam backed regime in Kampuchea, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden has said that Canberra does not now favour resuming aid to Vietnam except for minor assistance through non-government organisations, Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi said.

"The Australian Government seems to understand us. And that's all we can do. We hope the Australian Government will act according to what it says, but there'll be no measures (to stop its contributions to non-government organisations) taken by the Thai Government," Marshal Sitthi told a press conference.

A Foreign Ministry source said that a senior Foreign Ministry official had recently issued a letter to Thai non-government organisations urging them to persuade their Australian counterparts to adhere more closely to Thai policy on aid to Indochina.

ACM Sitthi also said that ASEAN has assigned Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to negotiate with Vietnam to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem. "We never close the door to negotiations," ACM Sitthi said, adding that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will travel to Jakarta in January for talks on Kampuchea.

In Jakarta, however, Dr Mokhtar told AP that ASEAN had decided that, as an alternative, Vietnam could handle Kampuchean problems directly with Khmer coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.



According to ACM Sitthi, Prince Sihanouk has turned down a Vietnamese offer to talk to Hanoi through French mediators on the grounds that he needed a consensus among members of his tripartite coalition.

Meanwhile, six Vietnamese troops were killed and five more wounded when Khmer civilians turned on them in Phnom Penh late last month, the Khmer Rouge radio reported yesterday. There was no independent confirmation of the incident.

#### MINISTRY REVIEWS FOREIGN NEWS DISSEMINATION

BK261125 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 23 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] According to a report from the Foreign Ministry, on 22 October a joint meeting was held between representatives of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department and the police Special Branch Division. The meeting, chaired by Pratchayathawi Tawethikun, deputy director general of the Information Department, discussed measures to control news dissemination by foreign embassies in Thailand.

The report said that the Foreign Ministry had earlier issued circulars to foreign embassies requesting their cooperation in refraining from publicizing news which can misrepresent Thailand and effect relations between Thailand and third countries.

The report noted that the move taken by the Foreign Ministry came after the Lao Embassy was used as a forum by the Lao side to launch strong criticism against Thailand over the three disputed border villages, which is regarded as an unconventional diplomatic practice. Moreover, the Thai mass media was also used to spread Lao accusations.

Meanwhile, the Lao Embassy said on the same day that it had not yet received the circular issued by the Foreign Ministry and did not think that it had attacked Thailand. An official of the Lao Embassy said: "It is a matter of telling the truth to the world. Regarding the inspection of the situation at the three villages by media representatives, the mass media and foreign diplomats invited by the Lao Government visited Paklai District. They did not go near the three villages."

Commenting on the report that Laos has sent troops to the three villages along the Thai-Lao border, Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said that officials are checking the report. However, it was probably Lao people, not Lao troops, who were seen in the area. He said he believed that nothing would happen during his trip to the United States because officials have been instructed to keep regular contacts with him.

#### BRIEFS

TIES WITH AFRICAN NATIONS -- The Cabinet on 16 October approved in principal a Foreign Ministry's proposal to establish diplomatic relations with three African countries -- Rwanda, Burundi and Zimbabwe. In its proposal, the Foreign Ministry says that the establishment of diplomatic relations will pave the way for promoting economic ties with these three countries and will strengthen Thailand's position and interest in African political and economic affairs. These countries are members of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 17 Oct 84 BK]

REPORTAGE ON THACH'S TRIP TO U.S., FRANCE, USSR

## Reception in New York

OW271740 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 27 -- A cordial gathering was arranged in New York on Oct 20 in honour of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who had come there for the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, reports V.N.A. Correspondent at the United Nations. It was jointly sponsored by the U.S. Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, the American Bar Association and the Association of Vietnamese Residents (A.V.R.) in the United States.

It was attended by more than 100 representatives of the three organizations including professors, lawyers and social activists in New York and from other states. Also present on the occasion were Hoang Bich Son, head of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the United Nations, and Ambassador Kithong Vongsay, head of the Lao U.N. mission, and other members of the two missions.

On behalf of those organizations, Ms Maria Ratner warmly welcomed Minister Nguyen Co Thach and pointed out the significance of the gathering. "This gathering", she said, "is an example of the reality that the lessons of the war are not forgotten, that they are being applied to our current daily reality. Also very much alive in this room, and around the country is the well-spring of friendship and solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea."

Ms Ratner condemned the Reagan administration's hostile policy toward Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and said: "Despite every attempt by the U.S. Government to embargo and isolate Vietnam, the reality of the progress the three countries have made is evident to all those who care to see".

Addressing the meeting, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that contrary to the enemy's expectation, Vietnam has gone through the most difficult period of their history. The Vietnamese people, he said, have made significant progress in economic construction, having in the main solved the food problem, while firmly defending the fatherland, smashing all schemes and acts of provocation and aggression by the Beijing expansionists.

He spoke of the wonderful achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in rebuilding their country, and brought out their growth and achievements in national defence.

Nguyen Co Thach reaffirmed that the foreign minister said despite the U.S. Administration's present hostile policy, Vietnam continues to cooperate in the search for American missing in action (M.I.A.) in Vietnam as well as in the problem of Vietnamese children fathered by Americans in keeping with its humanitarian policy. "This is an expression of our continued friendship with the American people" he said.

Nguyen Co Thach said: "Vietnam is ready to cooperate with the United States in a common effort to make Southeast Asia a peaceful, stable and cooperative region."

Taking the floor, Abe Weisburd, chairman of the U.S. Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, condemned the U.S. Administration's lukewarm attitude in conducting investigation into the assassination of Professor Edward Coopersman, president of the U.S. committee for scientific and technical cooperation with Vietnam.

The meeting took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### 22 Oct Reception

OW270831 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The U.S. Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos; the U.S. Jurists' Association; and the Association of Vietnamese in the United States jointly organized a cordial get-together in New York on the evening of 22 October to welcome Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who had come here to attend the 39th UN General Assembly session.

More than 100 representatives of these three organizations, including many professors, jurists, social activists, and religious leaders from New York and many other places were present at this get-together.

On behalf of the organizations, Sister (Jane) of the U.S. committee warmly welcomed Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and pointed out the significance of the get-together. She said: That this meeting is taking place shows that the lessons of war have not been forgotten but are manifested in our daily practice. What is extremely vivid in this room and all over this country is the source of strong encouragement of the friendship and solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

She condemned the Reagan administration's hostile policy toward Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and said: Although the U.S. Government has sought every means to impose an embargo on and isolate Vietnam, those who are concerned over this region can see very clearly the progress achieved by these three countries.

She called on the U.S. progressive organizations to continue the struggle to demand that the U.S. Administration and all hostilities against Vietnam and promptly normalize the relations between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach dealt with the situation in the Indochina peninsula and especially the situation in Vietnam and Kampuchea. He explained the position on a dialogue between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and the ASEAN countries to peacefully solve all regional issues.

In his reply to the American friends' questions, Minister Thach stressed that in the face of the U.S. Administration's current hostile policy, Vietnam, proceeding from a humanitarian policy, has continued its cooperation in the search for Americans missing in Vietnam as well as in the issue of American-fathered children. Moreover, this is also done out of the spirit of continuing the sentiments of friendship with the American people.

He also said that Vietnam is ready to cooperate with the U.S. Administration in an effort to set up a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The get-together took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.



## Meets Cheysson in Paris

OW281900 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] After attending the 39th UN General Assembly Session, Nguyen Co Thach, our country's foreign minister, arrived in Paris on 22 October.

On the evening of 22 October, Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, met with, and feted Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the ministry's office. Both sides exchanged views on the situation in the world and in the Southeast Asian region. They also exchanged views on issues of mutually concern between the two countries. Both sides noted with satisfaction the status of relations and cooperation between the two countries and discussed the direction of those relations as well as measures to further promote the relations and cooperation in various fields.

On 23 October, Minister Nguyen Co Thach held a news conference which was attended by large numbers of French and foreign reporters. The minister pointed out the foreign policy of peace and friendship and the sensible and and reasonable proposals of the three Indochinese countries, aimed at resolving the lingering problems in Southeast Asia. He stressed the growing trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups.

The minister also had a cordial talk with large numbers of representatives of the Vietnamese community in France.

## Leaves for Moscow 28 Oct

BK281045 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson received in Paris on 22 October Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The two sides exchanged views on the situation in the world and that of Southeast Asia and issues of mutual concern. The two sides stressed their satisfaction at the cooperation between the two countries and discussed orientations of measures aimed at promoting the cooperation in all fields between Vietnam and France.

On 23 October, the Vietnamese foreign minister called a press conference in Paris during which he pointed to the foreign policy of peace and friendship and the reasonable proposals of the three Indochinese countries aimed at solving the existing problems in Southeast Asia. He underlined the developing trend toward dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

On the same day, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach called at the office of the French Communist Party. He was warmly received by Mr Martin Rene, Political Bureau member, secretary, and head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

Mr Nguyen Co Thach was in Paris after attending the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. On 28 October, he left Paris for Moscow.

## Talks With Gromyko

For Soviet reports on the visit of Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of foreign affairs, to the Soviet Union and his meeting with Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of 29 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p E 1.

MEETING 24-27 OCT WITH U.S. ON MIA'S REPORTED

BK271449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1437 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] In accordance with the agreement between the SRV and U.S. Governments, a meeting of the two countries' specialists on Americans missing in action was held in Hanoi from 24 to 27 October.

The two groups of specialists exchanged views on problems relating to the Americans missing in action and held that this is a humanitarian question that should be resolved in the spirit of cooperation and good will of both sides.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE VIEWS DISARMAMENT TASK

OW270737 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 27 Oct 84

["Disarmament -- an Imperative Demand" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 27 -- While pooling their efforts to build socialism and defend the country, the Vietnamese people have always taken active part in the world wide struggle for peace and disarmament, says Do Xuan Oanh, secretary general of the Vietnam Peace Committee, in an article published by NHAN DAN today.

Recalling the recent Moscow meeting of representatives of the peace committees of socialist countries to welcome the "international disarmament week" from October 24-31 initiated by the United Nations and the World Peace Council, Do Xuan Oanh denounces U.S.-led imperialism and other reactionary forces for spiraling the arms race and jeopardizing world peace.

He points to their wicked schemes and moves to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole and wrest back the hegemony and positions they have lost. To this end, he says, U.S. imperialism and its allies are straining the world situation from Europe to Asia, from the Eastern to the Western Hemispheres, while accelerating the arms race to an utterly dangerous extent.

Do Xuan Oanh quotes Vietnamese Party General Secretary Le Duan as saying in his speech on September 21 during his trip to India: "It is now more imperative than ever that all revolutionary and progressive forces and people of conscience the world over must be mobilized and closely unite in the struggle to stay the hands of the warlike forces to defend the life and civilization of humanity."

He says: "The Vietnamese people warmly welcome the new peace initiative advanced recently by Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko on measures to prevent the outbreak of wars and the criteria governing the relationship between nuclear powers. In fact, they are dictates of our time aimed at safeguarding the destiny of all humankind".

At present, he says, we must stand alert against the danger of a nuclear holocaust. "It is now clearer than ever that world peace and national security are closely bound to each other," he stresses.

He calls on the entire Vietnamese people to do their best to join the common struggle for peace and disarmament in response to the current international week in support of humankind's noble ideal.

SOVIET ENVOY HOLDS ANNIVERSARY NEWS CONFERENCE

OW261808 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 26 -- Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin held a press conference here today on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (November 7, 1917). The conference was attended by representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the International Department and the Committee for Propaganda and Training of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and other public offices. Many media workers were present.

After recalling the important significance of the October Revolution, the ambassador spoke of the radical changes in the Soviet Union over the past 67 years and affirmed the Communist Party of Soviet Union's decisive role in winning victories, the invaluable contribution of the Soviet people to the collapse of fascism, to the safeguarding world peace as well as to the growth of the struggling of the oppressed peoples.

The ambassador said that the past 67 years had witnessed an all-round development of the USSR. He highlighted the efforts of the Soviet party, state and people in consistently pursuing the principles of strengthening peace and averting the danger of a nuclear war.

B.N. Chaplin condemned imperialism headed by the United States for feverishly intensifying the arms race and the encirclement of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, for its policy of confrontation and seeking military supremacy its opposition to dialogue and its policy of creating tension in the world.

He stressed that the USSR's principled stance and the recent statements made by Konstantin Chernenko aimed at warding off the danger of a nuclear war enjoyed support and sympathy of progressive forces throughout the world.

The ambassador praised the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the two peoples which are being further consolidated and developed. He pointed out the cohesion between the CPSU and the CPV which he said are the organizers and guides of the friendly Soviet-Vietnamese relations. He noted that the economic cooperation between the two countries is becoming ever closer and that relations in scientific-technical, cultural and social fields as well as contacts between the two countries' social organizations have been widened.

The Soviet Union, he said, firmly supports the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples aimed at making Southeast Asia a peaceful and stable region.

He said the Soviet people are elated at the achievements recorded by the fraternal Vietnamese people and are convinced that the latter will successfully build Vietnam into a prosperous socialist country, an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

GDR DELEGATION ISSUES PRESS COMMUNIQUE

Visits Ho Chi Minh City

OW251626 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 25 -- The G.D.R. People's Chamber delegation led by Erich Mueckenberger, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, presidium member of the G.D.R. People's Chamber and head of the party C.C.'s Control Commission this morning, left Hanoi for a visit to Ho Chi Minh City.



An official farewell ceremony was held at the government guest-house. Present on the occasion were Nguyen Huu Tho, State Council vice president and chairman of the National Assembly; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice president and secretary general of the State Council; Xuan Thuy and Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-chairmen of the National Assembly; Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of the National Assembly's Foreign Relations Commission; and others; Lao Ambassador Khamfeune Tounalom and Kampuchean charge d'affaires A.I. Kem Mongkol were also present.

A guard of honour presented arms and Young Pioneers of Hanoi beat drums as Erich Mueckenberger and his party emerged from the guest house accompanied by Nguyen Huu Tho and other Vietnamese officials. Representatives of the Hanoi population waved miniature flags and flowers to bid farewell to the distinguished G.D.R. guests.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho warmly embraced Erich Mueckenberger while the Young Pioneers offered him and his party bouquets of flowers. Erich Mueckenberger thanked Nguyen Huu Tho and the Hanoi population for their warm hospitality. G.D.R. Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau accompanied the delegation to Ho Chi Minh City.

#### Press Communique Issued

OW261756 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 26 Oct 84

["Press Communique on G.D.R. Chamber Delegation's Visit to Vietnam" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 26 -- A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber led by Erich Mueckenberger, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and member of the chamber Presidium, paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from October 22-26 at the invitation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

During its stay here, the G.D.R. delegation paid floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

It was cordially received by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council. It met with representatives of various strata of the Hanoi population, and toured several economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ha Son Binh Province and Ho Chi Minh City. Wherever they went, the GDR guests were accorded a warm welcome by the local leaders and people which demonstrated the Vietnamese people's warm feelings towards the fraternal GDR people.

Talks were held between a delegation of the Vietnam National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and the GDR delegation headed by Erich Mueckenberger. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on relations between the national assemblies and peoples of the two countries and on international issues of mutual concern.

The Vietnamese side warmly welcomes the big achievements of the GDR people under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany over the past 35 years of socialist construction.

The Vietnamese National Assembly delegation welcomes the GDR's positive foreign policy aimed at consolidating the strength of the solidarity and unity of the socialist community in the struggle to defend peace and security in Europe and elsewhere in the world. It reiterates Vietnam's strong support to the efforts of the GDR in coordination with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries to thwart the bellicose policy of U.S.-led imperialist and ward off the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

It sincerely wishes the GDR people many new and ever bigger successes in implementing the tasks set out by the 10th party congress with the aim of successfully building a developed socialist society in the GDR.

The GDR people's chamber delegation warmly greets the considerable achievements made by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the communist party of Vietnam in socialist construction and national defence.

The GDR side welcomes the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's positive foreign policy, reaffirms its unswerving solidarity with the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and national defence against all schemes and acts of aggression of the imperialist and international reactionary forces, and fully supports Vietnam's efforts in coordination with Laos and Kampuchea aimed at turning southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

The GDR People's Chamber delegation sincerely wishes the fraternal people of Vietnam many new achievements in implementing all tasks set out by the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The two sides fully support the important initiatives of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact members aimed at eliminating the danger of a nuclear war and maintaining world peace and security the two sides hail and express their unanimity with the Soviet Union's statement at the United Nations on October 27, 1984, which has once again demonstrated the high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole toward the destiny of nations.

The Vietnamese National Assembly delegation and the GDR People's Chamber delegation affirm the increasingly important position and role played by the national assemblies of all countries in the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The two delegations declare that the national assemblies of the two countries will continue working untiringly for those noble objectives.

The two delegations note with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and allround cooperation between Vietnam and the GDR have constantly developed on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed on December 4, 1977 between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, of the socialist community and of the common struggle of nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two sides agree that the GDR People's Chamber delegation's friendship visit to the socialist Republic of Vietnam has made an important contribution to consolidating and strengthening the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples and the national assemblies of the two countries.

The GDR people's chamber delegation expresses its sincere thanks to the national assembly and the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for their hospitality during its stay in Vietnam and invites a delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to pay a friendly visit to the GDR. The Vietnamese side has accepted the invitation.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE TO CONSIDER USING AID FOR AQUINO JUSTICE

BK290318 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says that if necessary his government will consider using its aid program to the Philippines as a means of ensuring that the murderers of the Philippine opposition leader, Mr Benigno Aquino, are brought to justice. A commission of inquiry has held the military responsible for the assassination of Mr Aquino at Manila airport last year on his return from voluntary exile in the United States.

Speaking in the Queensland city of Gladstone, Mr Hawke said the Australian Government would closely watch developments in the situation in the Philippines. He said Australia had more than a passing interest in the situation and was prepared to press its point of view about what should happen in a quite and effective manner.

HAYDEN TO SEEK 'REGULAR TALKS' WITH USSR

BK251629 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says that as a member of the UN Security Council, Australia will seek regular talks with the Soviet Union. Australia begins a 2-year term on the Security Council on 1 January. Speaking in Sydney, Mr Hayden said Australia's talks with the Soviet Union would cover ways to improve the effectiveness of the Security Council as well as regional matters before it. He said the government wanted to follow up the contact made during his visit to Moscow earlier this year -- the first by an Australian foreign affairs minister in almost 20 years.

Mr Hayden said the Western world had to accept that the Soviet Union would not be eliminated or easily changed. He said it should also be accepted that there was a rough balance of military power between East and West which was likely to remain for at least several years. Mr Hayden said that instead of trying to achieve military superiority the United States and the Soviet Union should make efforts toward verifiable arms control agreements.

DEFENSE FORCES' COMMAND STRUCTURE REORGANIZED

BK251545 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The command structure of the Australian defense forces has been reorganized as a move to ensure a more integrated defense approach. A new defense force headquarters has been created in Canberra, and the senior military commander, General Sir Phillip Bennett, will become the chief of the single defense force.

The defense minister, Mr Scholes, said the changes, which would take effect immediately, would have long-term benefits. He said they would help the chief of defense force to command the force and to act as principal military adviser to the defense minister. Mr Scholes said they would also aid closer integration of the command of the various services and provide a more effective organization for defense policy development and long-term military planning. The new force structure was recommended by a recent parliamentary inquiry into Australia's defenses.



SUBROTO LEAVES FOR GENEVA OPEC CONFERENCE

BK270742 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Mining and Energy Minister Subroto yesterday left for Geneva to lead the Indonesian delegation to an OPEC ministerial meeting scheduled to open next Monday. In a pre-departure press statement, he said that the Geneva meeting was unlikely to lower the official bench mark price of \$29 per barrel. However, he did not dismiss a possible reduction of the present OPEC production quota of 17.5 million barrels a day. Consequently, the production of each OPEC member country will be adjusted. The reduction of the OPEC production quota is estimated to reach about 3 million barrels.

The minister's party included among others the president director of the State Oil and Gas Company [Pertamina], the director general of Oil and Natural Gas, (?the secretary for monetary affairs of Pertamina), and the secretary of the Pertamina Board of Directors.

MOKHTAR LEAVES FOR PNG TO SIGN BORDER AGREEMENT

BK271011 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja hopes that the signing of a new basic border agreement between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea will contribute to better relations between the two countries. He was speaking to newsmen at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport today prior to his departure for Port Moresby, where he will sign the basic border agreement between the two countries on Monday. This will replace the old border agreement signed in 1979.

According to Minister Mokhtar, the new basic border agreement is basically similar to the old one except that it has been restructured in response to experience during the past 5 years. Minister Mokhtar considered the new basic border agreement to represent progress as it embodies a consensus by the two sides to make joint border security arrangements.

INDONESIA TIMES CITES MOKHTAR REMARKS ON PNG

BK261226 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 16 Oct 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja described Papua New Guinea's fear on the possible invasion by Indonesia as "fabricated and baseless."

"Time has been changing, and the new order government is different from the old one," Mokhtar told reports after meeting President Suharto at Bina Graha on Monday. Indonesia has repeatedly pledged to PNG that it has no such plan. In an apparent harsh statement, Mokhtar who has just returned from the UN General Assembly, warned PNG that Indonesia would confront every charge raised by the neighbouring country. "Our answer to PNG's charges will be more vocal. We cannot remain silent as we have done before," Mokhtar added.

Answering PNG Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu's charges before the UNGA recently, Mokhtar described it as 'merely aimed for domestic political gain'. Mokhtar considered PNG as having too often raised complaints and harmed Indonesia. "The world should know that many victims were on our side. We have the right to complain," he added. He disclosed six Indonesians died in a missionary plane incident, and 50 Indonesian border crossers were killed. Mokhtar said that Indonesia has long been patient, and let the border issue gone, because, "we want to build good relations with PNG."

As big and older country, said Mokhtar, Indonesia wanted to be more patient, but PNG has created wrong impression to the world. "If we keep silent, the world would regard PNG's charges are true," Mokhtar said.

Touching on Irian Jaya border crossers, Mokhtar said that they have seriously been tackled, and PNG has received medical and food aid from the UN High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR). Mokhtar denied the charges that Indonesia refused the UNHCR's aids. "What we refuse is their interference in the repatriation of refugees," he added. He also denied the charge that Irian Jaya missionaries are spies. PNG charged them as spies and refuse them to visit the refugee camp in Vanimo.

Mokhtar said that Indonesia and PNG had agreed in New York on the repatriation of Irian Jaya's border crossers. An Indonesia verification team will soon leave for PNG to settle all procedures for the repatriation. Indonesia Home Affairs Ministry will carry out the repatriation.

The two countries have also agreed on a draft of Basic Agreement on Border Arrangement 1984 replacing the basic agreement 1979. A PNG team will arrive here to initial the agreement before the two countries' foreign ministers signed it in Port Moresby.

Mokhtar admitted that the efforts to repatriate the refugees have been jeopardized by illegal rioters who call themselves the Organization of Free Papua. "They have persuaded the Irian Jayans to leave their homes for a promised better life in PNG," Mokhtar said. The rebels continue their terror. It shows that their movement is weakening, but we should be patient," said Mokhtar.

Disclosing his discussion with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Mokhtar said Co Thach informed him Vietnam offered no new proposal to settle the Kampuchean issue.

Mokhtar informed Co Thach on the ASEAN foreign ministers' decision that only Prince Norodom Sihanouk could speak, representing the Democratic Kampuchea. But Vietnam has refused to have talks with Sihanouk until he leaves Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader. But the two foreign ministers agreed to continue their dialogue in their efforts to settle the Kampuchean problem. "It takes time to solve the problem," Mokhtar added.

Answering a question, Mokhtar said that Sihanouk has dropped his plan to resign, because Khieu Samphan, president of Khmer Rouge has pledged his full support. Sihanouk is the president of the Kampuchean coalition government which gathers three resistance groups.

#### BRIEFS

LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS EXPORT -- The Arun National Gas Company Limited in Aceh earned at least \$7 million from export of liquified natural gas (LNG) to Japan, with the 500th shipment on 15 October 1984 through a special LNG port in Lokseumawe. This means to date more than 62.4 million cubic meters of LNG have been delivered to Japan. For this year, 123 shipments were scheduled to be delivered, making it the largest amount ever to be exported. The 500th shipment on 15 October was the 96th delivery for this year. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 18 Oct 84 BK].

MALAYSIAMUSA HITAM ADDRESSES JOINT THAI BORDER COMMITTEE

BK251425 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Datuk Musa Hitam says Malaysian and Thai security agencies should take further steps to fight communist terrorists along the common border. There should not only be a military offensive but also other counter insurgency programs including psychological warfare. This is because the communist threat still persists along the border. The deputy prime minister points out that there are still 2,057 terrorists lurking in the jungle. Datuk Musa Hitam, who is the joint chairman of the Malaysia-Thai General Border Committee, was speaking to newsmen before chairing the 29th meeting of the committee in Kuala Lumpur. The deputy prime minister disclosed that 43 terrorists have either been killed, injured, or surrendered during the past 1 year along the border. The Thai cochairman of the committee, General Sitthi Chairarot, says the momentum of the past success in fighting the common enemy must be maintained. Gen Sitthi, who is also the Thai home minister, adds that the air and sea joint services can serve to improve the capability combined operation and effectively disrupt the activities of the communists.

Later in the opening the general border committee meeting, Datuk Musa said ASEAN would study the idea of the creation of a nuclear weapon free zone in Southeast Asia which would be a component of the Zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality -- ZOPFAN -- concept. He stressed that the idea, which would further enhance the proposed implementation of ZOPFAN, was important. It is because it will be conducive to the creation of an environment in Southeast Asia that is free from superpower nuclear rivalry. He added that the subject to regional security is of equal concern to both Malaysia and Thailand.

Communique Issued

BK251429 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Security operations which had been intensified by Malaysian and Thai security forces have brought about a normal situation along the border region in general. This was disclosed by the 29th Malaysia-Thai General Border Committee meeting in Kuala Lumpur today. According to a joint communique issued, more efforts will be intensified in the direction of launching coordinated operations. The meeting was jointly chaired by Datuk Musa Hitam and Thai Home Affairs Minister General Sitthi Chirarot. They are of the opinion that the joint air and naval exercises held a year ago should be continued. The statement said that ferry services operation connecting Tak Bai in Thailand with Pengkalan Kubor in Kelantan State and the fire brigade building project at the estuary of the Sungai Golok have been agreed upon and will be implemented.

The joint socioeconomic border development subcommittee will also make a research on other projects which will benefit both countries. The committee meeting also agreed on the continuation of joint sea patrols because such operations have successfully terminated illegal fishing, piracy, and the smuggling of fire arms by these patrols. The joint committee are also satisfied at the progress achieved by both parties concerning the confirmation of their boundaries although the land survey team face difficulties due to the difficult terrain and communist threat. Within the past year, a distance of 56.2 km has been surveyed and marked, totalling up till now a distance of 442 km or 69.5 percent of the border length.

The committee also agreed to hold the next meeting in Thailand in November 1985. The deputy prime minister disclosed this to reporters.



MARCOS WARNS U.S. ON INTERFERENCE IN PHILIPPINES

OW271239 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Oct 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The rule of law in the Aquino probe is being observed, but not to satisfy the U.S. State Department. In this connection, the president has warned the United States against interference in the internal policies of the Philippines. The president was the guest of honor during ceremonies marking the seventh anniversary of the Army Reserve Command and the fifth Reservists' Day this morning at Fort Bonifacio. With the details, here is Joel Barotilla.

[Begin recording] [Barotilla] The Army Reserve Command is engaged in the training, monitoring, and administering of reservists all over the country. The reserve command, under Brigadier General Eden Yap, forms the core of the country's military strength, especially in times of emergency. This army comprises the able-bodied citizens who have been trained and developed as future leaders of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Today we have a citizen army of more than 1.2 million, and growing in number by as much as 10,000 each year. For this year's anniversary it has chosen for its theme: National Survival Through Unity and Self-Reliance.

The president said in his speech that he was surprised at the undue interest of some Americans over the internal affairs of the Philippines.

[Marcos] I was shocked when in the Reagan-Mondale debate one of the members of the panel asking questions said: What will happen if the Marcos administration is overthrown? The answer to that should have been: There is no indication that the Marcos administration can be overthrown by either the bullet or the ballot. [applause]

At the same time, we thank the State Department spokesman for articulating the congratulations of his government for the actions that we have taken. But may we inform our friends the Americans that we are not doing things here in order to satisfy either the State Department or the Americans, but in order to meet the requirements of the rule of law provided for in our own Constitution. [applause]

[Barotilla] One of the highlights of the occasion was the awarding of medals and citations to outstanding military men and civilian personnel of the command, including the Gold Cross medals to Captain (Apelino Tabug) and Staff Sergeant (Flabiano Martinex) for gallantry in action. The president and the first lady were presented a gift of peace -- a 48-inch statuette of Our Lady of Fatimah -- by Gen Yap. [end recording]

WHITE HOUSE SAYS NO CHANGE IN REAGAN'S POSITION

HK261012 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The White House today indicated there has been no change in the position taken by U.S. President Ronald Reagan during last Sunday's presidential debate regarding U.S. support for and friendship with the Philippines. Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said there had been no correction of this position afterwards as had been insinuated in some quarters. Some quarters in Washington had attempted to downplay Mr Reagan's position on the Philippines by claiming that the State Department subsequently made a correction in the context of the President's statement.

COMMENT ON REAGAN'S DEBATE REMARKS ON MARCOS

## BUSINESS DAY Views

HK250356 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Oct 84 pp 4-5

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Reagan's Choice"]

[Text] Fear of a local communist takeover has prompted President Reagan to reaffirm continued support for President Marcos -- at incalculable cost to the country's democratic opposition forces.

Mr. Reagan, not Mr. Marcos, is the one seeking a new electoral mandate. But it is clearly Mr. Marcos, more than Mr. Reagan, whose political fortunes have been enhanced by that statement. Not even in its wildest dreams did the regime expect anything like it.

It was by far the biggest single blow to hit the non-communist, middle-of-the-road, opposition to authoritarianism, and it came at a time when most opposition leaders could have sworn the Reagan administration was distancing itself from the Marcos government. It must have been poor briefing, or the sheer rigor of the Reagan-Mondale debate -- there must be an explanation behind the explanation for it. Whatever the reason, it was the wrong thing to say at the wrong time by the man about to be reelected U.S. President.

Mr. Reagan might have been led to believe that it was a choice between Mr. Marcos and the communists, and that he had to put the full weight of American foreign policy behind Mr. Marcos if he was to stop the communists. The irony of it all is that his statement may have done more for the communists than for anybody else who might have deserved his help.

A statement expressing preference for the revitalization of democratic institutions and processes would have sufficed. Mr. Reagan was not expected to take up the opposition's grievances against Mr. Marcos, nor was he expected to endorse any of his potential challengers. That would have been interference in the internal affairs of an independent country, with whom the U.S. maintains close historical ties.

But neither was he expected to proclaim Mr. Marcos, particularly in the face of so much growing opposition, as one to whom the only alternative was a communist leadership. That was not only impolitic but wrong. And wrong because it had no basis in fact, and there's no excuse for the U.S. President to believe, even for a moment, that the communists are the only alternative to Mr. Marcos, or that Mr. Marcos is the only alternative to the communists.

The communist insurgency is real, not imagined, and enjoying phenomenal growth, rather than static. But this growth has been to a great extent due to authoritarianism: After a rather auspicious start, the Marcos government has now become the problem, rather than a solution to the problem.

That the regime, particularly the military, is anti-communist in expression, there is no doubt. But that it remains the right answer to the communist challenge is absolutely disputed. Its continued stay in office is formally denounced by communist propaganda, but in reality the communists welcome it as the most important reason for the people's disaffection, and their own organizational successes.

It would require the most wishful calculation to suggest that if the communist tide is to be stemmed, then the regime will do it. The time for that is long past. The country's best hope now lies in a democratic opposition, which is anti-communist more than being simply anti-Marcos, rather than in a continuation, or a clone, of the present leadership.

Such an opposition requires nurturing and growth within the democratic process.

Last September, a staff report prepared for the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations said, among others: "There is widespread belief and support for the democratic process (in the Philippines) if the system can be made to work as it should -- yet a simultaneous doubt (exists) that under President Marcos this will be possible. There is a great attachment to the spirit of free enterprise and capitalism -- yet anger at the special privilege and economic power of Marcos and his associates which have effectively destroyed free competition... There is genuine abhorrence of the NPA and its method of operation -- yet recognition of the NPA's growing power and a nagging doubt as to whether Philippine democracy, under present conditions, can compete successfully. There is a consensus that the Marcos regime is bankrupt -- yet there is anxiety over what sort of regime (military junta? more repressive? even less efficient?) might replace it. There seems to be a broad consensus that the mantle of authority is slipping from Marcos's shoulders -- yet no discernible enthusiasm for any of the opposition leaders."

The report ended by saying that "Philippine democracy is being called upon to carry out its own revolution in order to preempt a more radical solution imposed from the left. The key questions remain: Is there recognition of the need for this democratic revolution? Is there time to carry it out?"

The report judged correctly that time was running out. But it failed to appreciate the fact that the opposition, after having been outlawed, dismantled, and placed in limbo for many years from 1972, must compete in a game where the rules have been changed against it, and must necessarily start from a point of weakness. It failed to point out that Mr. Marcos remains in power not because there is no visible alternative, but rather because he controls the process and the means by which others could emerge.

But there is no doubt that in a nation of 54 million Filipinos, there must be at least one who is brighter and more capable than Mr. Marcos, imbued with deeper and more authentic moral values. Such a one could emerge, given the right process. But the fraternal embrace from Mr. Reagan may have ruined all that: Mr. Marcos, instead of becoming reformist, could not become more repressive and, with the help of the military, crush all democratic opposition as he fights the communists.

#### U.S. 'Distancing Itself'

HK260131. Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 25 Oct p 4

[A Particular View] column by Enrique L. Faustino, Jr.: "Reagan and Mondale Debated -- and Marcos Won"]

[Text] It appears like the major beneficiary of the second (and final) U.S. presidential TV debate between incumbent Ronald Reagan and challenger Walter Mondale was President Marcos.

Most analysts say the debate was a stand-off, with Reagan doing a lot better than in the first encounter which was adjudged by the same analysts as a definite win for Mondale.

"A lot of people were waiting for Reagan to fall off the log and he didn't. A lot of people were waiting for Mondale to soar and he didn't," REUTERS reported one commentator as saying. In short, Reagan did not commit a major error and Mondale failed to deliver the knockout punch. But both were asked about the Philippines and Reagan gave a forthright answer.

Things in the Philippines are not exactly what Americans want them to be but they have no choice but to support the Marcos regime. The alternative is a communist takeover.



"I think we are better off with the Philippines in trying to retain our friendship and help them right the wrongs we see rather than throwing them to the wolves and then facing a communist takeover," said Reagan.

This statement answers once and for all the question of "distancing" which has preoccupied the minds of many Filipinos for quite sometime. It is a matter that does not reflect well on Filipinos -- this question of "distancing."

I, for one, shudder in my bones, every time I note the very apparent glee of the anti-Marcos people, every time an act or an event is interpreted as Washington distancing itself from Manila or Reagan distancing himself from Marcos.

These acts or events range from the cancellation of the Reagan visit to Manila that was supposed to have been appended to his China trip, to his bypassing the Philippines on a subsequent trip that took him to ASEAN countries, to his failure or "refusal" to meet Mrs. Imelda Marcos during her recent trip to the U.S. This last seems to be particularly galling to the pro-Marcos people, and in contrast the anti-Marcos forces seem to be particularly gleeful over it, because during the same period, Jaime Cardinal Sin was in the U.S. and he was reportedly met by Reagan but Mrs. Marcos is not.

This "event" naturally merited reams of interpretative and analytical copy in the press and -- naturally -- reaction from some Marcos people, one of whom recommended tit for tat, meaning, Manila should distance itself from Washington. Some even interpret Gintong Alay's intention to acquire Soviet sports trainers as part of this reaction.

Reagan's forthright answer to the question on the Philippines naturally reverses the picture. From now on, the anti-Marcos forces can be sure that there will be no distancing from Manila -- and Marcos -- by a Reagan administration. They have to pin their hopes on a Mondale victory in the polls.

This is what's sad: that the future of this country must hinge not on the acts of its people but on the outcome of an election in a foreign land.

#### Acosta Views Statement

HK260135 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 25 Oct 84 p 4

["Thinking Aloud" column by Rosauro G. Acosta: "Was Reagan All Wrong About Us?"]

[Text] Opposition member of Parliament Gemiliano C. Lopez, Jr. and like-minded opposition members have all the right to feel outraged by the rather simplistic way in which U.S. President Ronald Reagan treated the Philippine situation during his second debate with Democratic challenger Walter Mondale.

In response to a question from one of the panelists, part of which asked the U.S. President what he should and can do to prevent the Philippines from becoming another Nicaragua, Mr. Reagan said in part that while he knows there are many things in the Philippines that do not look good to the Americans from the standpoint of democratic rights, the alternative was a "large communist movement to take over the Philippines."

Mr. Reagan also said there was "every evidence, every indication that the government (that will take over from the present regime) will be hostile to the United States and that would be a severe blow to our abilities in the Pacific."

In fairness to Mr. Reagan, however, the moderator of the debate cut him off before he could answer a followup question where he could have explained his thesis further so that Mr. Mondale could rebut the President's statement.

Clearly, therefore, this was not Mr. Reagan's fault.

Subsequently, the U.S. State Department issued a clarificatory statement that the American President "was not narrowing the situation that far" and that "there is certainly a recognition on everybody's part that there are other forces working for a democratic change in the Philippines."

"I think," said spokesman John Hughes, "that what the President was saying was that the Philippines has been a sturdy ally of the United States and his policy is to try to work with President Marcos' government for the kind of change and reform that we would like to see."

Nonetheless, the spokesman said there is, indeed, a very vigorous communist insurgency in the Philippines and that if one were to look for a non-democratic change of government, it would come likely from that particular source (communists)."

When MP Lopez showed up at THE TIME JOURNAL offices the other day to deliver his reaction to the Reagan statement, we tried to mollify him by saying that the State Department had already issued a clarificatory statement on the matter. We, in fact, showed him a copy of the statement furnished us by the U.S. Embassy.

But clearly, Mr. Lopez was not appeased at all, hinting that no less than Mr. Reagan should issue that clarificatory statement.

We perfectly understand Mr. Lopez's misgivings. After all, the American President's statement had the effect of negating all the efforts exerted by many opposition leaders -- not all of them necessarily opposed to Mr. Marcos as a person but certainly vehemently against all the evils that are being perpetrated under his regime like corruption, human rights abuses, among other things -- to being about a restoration of the democratic processes in the country which years of martial rule had destroyed.

Believing the Reagan statement would also have meant totally ignoring the many lives that have already been sacrificed in the sustained campaign to attain these democratic goals.

The dismay of MP Lopez was very evident in his letter to U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth which said that the Reagan statement showed that "he must be unaware of so many things in the Philippines, including the existence of a strong opposition which is committed to work for the restoration of full democratic processes in the country."

To be sure, most of us are not taking the communist threat lightly. We know, despite the confusing assessments of their strength by the military for one reason or another, that the communists certainly pose a big threat to the country.

But we also know that the threat may not be as terrible as had been pictured to be. What apparently made it look formidable is the penchant of the military -- and the obvious naivete of some officials in government (or is collusion the more appropriate term?) to take everything the military says as gospel truth -- of seeing the communist hand in every demonstration, every killing, like those of former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. and Maj. Gen. Tomas Karingal, among others.

We now know that while there had been some degree of infiltration by some radical elements -- not necessarily communists, we must stress -- of some demonstrations, most of those attending public indignation rallies are not communists but freedom-loving people with valid grievances against the government. We also now know that the Aquino assassination was not a communist plot but the evil work of a cabal in the military.

We suggest that the American Government consider MP Lopez' proposal in his letter to Ambassador Bosworth: "For a truly desirable and mutually beneficial relationship between the Philippines and the United States, the policy of the United States toward the Philippines should be reassessed and based on more accurate information."

RESEARCH GROUP REPORT ON BATASAN, U.S. POLICY

## Part I

HK251050 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 11 Oct 84 pp 1-2

["Part I" of an "Assessment," based on "Report No 7" in a series of Monthly Reports on the Philippine situation by a policy research group headed by political economist Alejandro Lichauco, reviewing events of July and August 1984]

[Text] Events of July and August, the period covered by this review, shattered hopes and expectations that the Batasan will evolve into an independent parliament that would return to the regime, and to the Philippine political process, the credibility these once enjoyed.

Three factors basically account for this. One is that the electoral results themselves, though "credible" by the standards of the U.S. State Department, NAMFREL [National Citizens Movement for Free Elections] and Cardinal Sin (see MRPS [Monthly Reports on the Philippine Situation] Reports Nos. 4 and 5) were simply non-credible to Filipinos as a whole. It wasn't credible that the regime should emerge from a "democratic" election with a decisive majority, in the face of the national outrage spawned by the assassination, as well as an economic crisis widely attributed to the pervasive venality and mismanagement of the regime. The elections were considered a travesty rather than a vindication of democracy.

The second factor was the way voting was carried out on the initial but important issues the Batasan faced in the first weeks of its convening. The election of speaker and Prime Minister was accomplished on strictly party lines, and so was voting on the crucial issue of impeachment rules, as well as on the Opposition demand for the privilege hour. Before the convening, some hope had been entertained that a sense of crisis would at least move the Batasan to comfort itself as a body separate from Malacanang. This did not materialize, and it was clear from the start that the Opposition would be confined to a loud but ineffectual role, whose main function would be to give the Batasan respectability.

The third, and, in the view of this report, the more important factor behind the downgrading of the Batasan, is its sheer irrelevance before the economic crisis that has engulfed the nation. Events have stressed the fact that the Batasan is utterly incapable of influencing economic policies; that the power of shaping these policies lies mainly, if not exclusively, with the IMF, and not even with Malacanang. This image of a parliamentary body, rendered irrelevant by its subservience to the Executive, and of the executive's subservience, in turn, to the IMF, has been sharpened by the failure of the opposition to project a leader personality and a credible alternative program that could serve even as potential points of rally.

If events downgraded the Batasan as a vehicle for meaningful change, they catapulted to prominence the role of the extra-parliamentary opposition, popularity referred to as the parliament of the streets, in the struggle for change.

The series of marches which climaxed in the mammoth rally of August 21, where more than one million were estimated to have participated, was marked by violent confrontations with police authorities that only dramatized the independence and militancy of the street parliament, contrasting its mood and determination sharply with that of the Batasan, and even of the opposition within the Batasan.



August 21 demonstrated that the outrage which met the assassination, far from subsiding with time, remains very much alive; that disillusionment with the regime is massive, doubtless exacerbated by economic hardship; that fear of the regime and the military is considerably diminished if not gone altogether and that the initiative in the non-armed struggle for change would remain with the parliament of the streets.

#### Part II

HK251108 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 12 Oct 84 pp 1, 6

["Part II" of an "Assessment" based on "Report No 7" in a series of Monthly Reports on the Philippine Situation by a policy research group headed by political economist Alejandro Lichauco, reviewing the events of July and August 1984]

[Text] If the period in review saw the swift downgrading of the Batasan as an instrument for political change, the overall political mood was one of rising anxiety over how the regime will respond to the percussions of the crisis and the resurgence of street protests.

This anxiety has focused on the question whether the regime would not eventually be compelled by events either to re-impose martial law formally (which would mean not only closing the Batasan but also suppressing all expressions of dissent) or install a military government. One factor behind this anxiety is the growing impression that U.S. policy toward the regime is undergoing change, from one of outright collaboration and support, to one of gradual distancing, which could lead to disengagement and abandonment.

Such a change, if it exists, could have been prompted by, among other factors, Washington's realization that, as a gimmick to restore to the regime a measure of the credibility it had completely lost as a result of the assassination, the elections were a complete failure; that the people have seen through the gimmickry of the elections, and the regime is as unpopular as ever, if not more so; and that Washington should therefore distance itself.

In the face of a bankrupt and deteriorating economy, as well as the resumption of street protests, the perceived change in the attitude of Washington, it is feared, could lead the regime towards more, if not absolute, authoritarianism as a matter of self-defense. The theory goes that should the regime believe it is about to be abandoned by the very patron that had backed and encouraged it all these years, it might just conclude that it is without any other option if it is to survive, except to resort literally to one-man rule, as it did in 1972, or to an outright military government, and to negotiate for continued external support from that vantage point.

Indeed, some of the regime's partisans suspect that Washington has not only distanced itself, but has in fact began to de-stabilize the government, as evidenced, they claim, by the protracted pace of Philippine-IMF negotiations and the stiff austerity measures which the regime is being forced to implement; measures that only sharpen, rather than relieve, the oppression of the crisis.

Corollary to this is the further suspicion that certain groups or factions within the parliament of the streets are being fanned, if not funded, by the Central Intelligence Agency as part of its de-stabilization program, similar to what the Agency reportedly did in Chile when it programmed Allende's overthrow.

The suspicion that Washington is out to oust Marcos stems from the theory that, in the perception of U.S. officials, Marcos is unable to contain an expanding insurgency, and that three more years of his regime could make a communist take over inevitable; and that, therefore, like Diem, Marcos must be removed, or persuaded to remove himself, from the political scene as early as possible before an NPA take-over becomes just a matter of time.

The NPA was organized in 1969, the year of Mr. Marcos' reelection to a second term. In that year, the NPA numbered less than 40. Today, 15 years later, its armed strength is estimated to be no less than 10,000, and even as much as 20,000 according to official claims of the Communist Party. Some analysts even believe that 20,000 is an underestimate considering the strength which the insurgents are demonstrating, particularly in Samar, Bicol, Guezon, the Cordilleras and Mindanao, notably in Davao and Agusan. Encounters between the NPA and the military authorities are not only increasing, but they are increasing in terms of the areas where they transpire and the growing size of the NPA formations. It is now commonplace, for example, to hear of the NPA assaulting in groups of more than 100 each.

### Part III

HK251132 Quezon City and PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 13 Oct 84 pp 1, 6

["Part III" of an "Assessment" based on "Report No 7" in a series of Monthly Reports on the Philippine Situation by a policy research group headed by political economist Alejandro Lichauco, reviewing the events of July and August 1984]

[Text] If, as held, one guerrilla has a striking capacity equal roughly to 10 government regulars, then, clearly, insurgency has now a strike capability equal to at least 100,000 troops, and this should indeed cause the authorities, and Washington, genuine concern. Defense Minister Enrile maintains that, within 3 years time, the NPA could reach a position of military stalemate with the government.

It is reported that when the U.S. decided to intervene militarily in Vietnam, the relation between government and guerrilla forces stood at 250,000 to 12,000; a ratio that now applies here.

What disturbs Washington even more, however, is the growing base of popular support enjoyed by the NPA. The fact must be faced that, unlike that Huk rebellion in the 1950s, which was confined to Central Luzon and some southern Tagalog provinces, and whose base of popular support was limited to the peasantry and labor, the present communist rebellion has metastasized throughout the Philippines, and counts with sympathizers in virtually every sector of Philippine society, from the urban poor to the government, encompassing the studentry, academe, labor, media, the professional and intellectual communities, business and even the religious.

In the staff and bureaucracies of government, schools and business firms, for example, one will invariably find radical activists of the pre-martial law years who remain captives of the ideology and idealism that drove them, in their time, to the streets, and Mendiola.

A major factor which accounts for the wide base of sympathy enjoyed by the NPA is that it is riding on a rising wave of nationalist feeling generated by widespread resentment against the pervasive and highly visible role of foreign interests, particularly the IMF, in the economic crisis. The lowly educated farmer, for example, is now to relate the issue of imperialism to the high cost of fertilizer brought about by IMF-imposed devaluation, and the damage which chemical-based fertilizer is doing to his land.

In Mindanao, the issue of imperialism has been made concrete to the ordinary peasant by the aggressive land acquisitions of foreign agribusiness corporations. To the businessman, imperialism is concretely translatable in terms of policies that facilitate foreign take-overs of local enterprises.

To the human rights movement, the suppression that comes automatically with militarization is traceable to Washington's backing of subservient dictators. And, to the plain citizen, and even ordinary housewife, U.S. imperialism has become translatable in terms of an exorbitant inflation induced by the measures generally attributed to the IMF.

As for the religious sector, this has not escaped the contagion of a liberation theology which, conceived in Latin America, was spawned and nourished by the experience of Latin American peoples with sociopolitical, military and economic structures attributable to U.S. policies that find analogy and parallel here.

Hence, insurgency in the Philippines has taken on the nature not only of a class war, but of a war for national independence, or liberation, which pits, on one hand, those who seek to dismantle the imperial nature of the U.S. presence, and those, on the other, who would collaborate with it. This condition of civil and revolutionary war is made even more complex for the regime by a secessionist movement which has made common cause with the NPA.

Reports are that the MNLF is gearing for a renewed military confrontation with the government, and that it has been, all this time, lying low while consolidating strength, alliances and influences.

In brief, the Marcos regime is at war with the three dynamic movements that are moving Philippine society towards an uncharted course, and the regime is proving manifestly inept at coping with any single one of these forces. Communism, nationalism and Muslim secessionism confront the government simultaneously and these are movements that are bound to grow in both political and military terms, while the regime weakens politically and militarily because of the economic crisis, its ineptitude, its venality and its authoritarianism. The foregoing are the considerations invoked by those who believe that the imperatives of U.S. policy in the Philippines will dictate the early retirement of Mr Marcos, and that if he cannot be persuaded into doing so peaceably, he will be compelled to do so forcibly.

His regime has not only been discredited by events, but has been proved unequal to the rising communist challenge. And since Mr Marcos is outwardly determined to remain to power, for himself and for his family, the prospect of a non-violent transition, to analysts, is simply out of the question.

This assessment lies at the root of their political anxiety. This might also explain why Mr Marcos, immediately after elections, lost no time portraying himself as an anti-communist fighter, and in strongly hinting that he is not beyond reimposing martial law again if that is what it would take to crush the communist rebellion.

The only trouble being that while that line commanded some credibility in September 1972, it hardly does so now; and if he does reimpose martial law on the excuse of rising equal to the communist challenge, as was his excuse in 1972, he will surely have to reduce to absolute and sepulchral silence the entire noncommunist opposition, both at the Batasan as well as outside the Batasan, for then he will not be in a position to risk the survival of any personality or faction that could possibly serve as a rallying point of an enraged nation. He would then confront Washington with only two choices: the regime or the communists. This is a scenario which, the analysts maintain, isn't altogether unlikely.



In encouraging and backing martial law in 1972, Washington has obviously created a Frankenstein monster which could prove more than a match to the duplicity of its policy in installing subservient dictators in the Third World. But then one can't be sure that the suppression and elimination of the entire non-communist opposition, moderate and non-moderate alike, won't exactly be to Washington's liking either. Particularly if it will assure Washington of the contest of the Philippine Government to intervene militarily at the appropriate time in order to meet the communist threat: an option which the opposition, moderate and non-moderate alike, may not be willing to give Washington.

Outright U.S. military intervention in the Philippines is an option that is not likely under a restored democracy. But it is an option available under the Marcos regime, and if Washington is considering that option, it will not likely support a democratic restoration, and that the unrest generated by the parliament of the streets could well be playing in the hands of both Marcos and Washington, as it did in 1972. The very fact that the logic of the situation points to the possibility, if not imminence, of these chilling scenarios, is proof sufficient that the Philippines is already a nation not only in turmoil but, like Vietnam under Diem, in a state of civil and revolutionary war.

#### RADIO CITES U.S. REACTION TO AGRAVA REPORTS

HK261008 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The U.S. State Department is praising the swift action of President Marcos in ordering the prosecution of a close associate and 25 others implicated in the Agrava Board in the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. The apparent decision of the president to allow the board to conclude its work unhindered and to abide by its findings seemed to come as a relief to U.S. officials who had feared that any attempt to limit the probe could produce widespread turmoil.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said it was noteworthy that an independent civilian board was empowered to investigate the allegations of criminal activity on the part of the military. He credited the board with an impressively full investigation. Mr Hughes said the work of the board is testimony to the vigor of the democratic traditions in the Philippines and to Philippine respect for the rule of law.

#### TANODBAYAN COMMITTEE TO HOLD PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS

HK261228 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza yesterday [25 October] turned over to the tanodbayan [ombudsman] the two reports of the Agrava commission on the Aquino assassination. Tanodbayan Bernardo Fernandez received the separate reports, one prepared by Board Chairman Corazon Juliano Agrava, and the other by the four members of the board. Both reports concluded military conspiracy in the Aquino killing. Fernandez immediately created a 3-man committee to conduct a preliminary investigation of the case. In his transmittal letter, Mendoza said the Justice Ministry will fully cooperate with the tanodbayan in its investigation.

The committee, which will conduct the preliminary probe on the Agrava commission findings, is composed of Deputy Tanodbayan Manuel Herrera as chairman, and Pasay City Fiscal Ernesto Bernabe, and Fiscal Leonardo Tamayo as members. Tanodbayan Fernandez said he and the committee will meet with the Agrava board this afternoon to discuss the turnover of evidence and the voluminous documents gathered by the Agrava board. He said the committee will conduct its proceedings in public in keeping with the directive of President Marcos. Tanodbayan Fernandez said the committee will act with dispatch on the Aquino case. The committee is not expected to conduct extensive hearings, but the committee will receive new witnesses.

FORENSIC CHEMIST SAYS RESULTS MISINTERPRETED

HK290748 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Oct 84 pp 1, 13

[By Rey G. Panaligan]

[Excerpts] A supervising forensic chemist of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) said the Agrava fact-finding board "misinterpreted" the results of her comparative forensic examination of the two lead fragments of the bullet that killed former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

In a letter to Tanodbayan [Ombudsman] Justice Bernardo Fernandez dated Oct. 26, Leonora C. Vallado asked that she be called to testify "to set the record straight." Vallado claimed the misinterpretation led the fact-finding board to conclude that a .38 or .45 caliber bullet killed Aquino.

In her report, Vallado said the two lead fragments recovered from the head of the slain senator are composed of lead, antimony, and copper. The standard lead fragment of a .45 caliber bullet is composed of lead, antimony, copper, and aluminum, while the standard lead fragment of a .38 caliber bullet is composed of lead, antimony, copper, and tin.

"Hence, I conclude that the two evidence lead fragments recovered from the head of the late senator are of the same metallic composition but of different metallic composition from the submitted standard lead fragments of a .45 and .38 caliber bullet."

In the report of the four members of the fact-finding board on the Aquino assassination, Vallado's report was cited as follows: "On the other hand, the two lead fragments subject of the second chemistry report No. C-83-1136, exhibit 438 T which in truth were two of the three fragments recovered from Senator Aquino's head were shown to possess chemical characteristics distinct from a Magnum bullet and more consistent with a standard .38 caliber bullet."

In her letter to Fernandez, Vallado said: "I am constrained to send this letter to set the record straight. I am willing to testify on this."

OPPOSITION MP'S URGE NEW COURT FOR AQUINO CASE

OW271333 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Oct 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Meanwhile, two more opposition members of the Parliament today stressed the urgency for immediate creation of a separate and independent people's court to try those responsible for the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. MP Eva Estrada Kalaw and MP Gonzalo Puyat said the creation of a special people's court would preclude all doubts and attempts for a whitewash of the investigation and prosecution of the accused. The two cited the 1945 trial of two government officials accused of treason and collaboration with the enemy during World War II by a people's court. The 1945 trial led to the acquittal of the accused.

In a related development, administration leaders assailed the opposition for pressuring President Marcos to abandon his office, even as they defended the president's decision to refer the Aquino case to the sandiganbayan through the tanodbayan.

Speaker Nicanor Yniguez described the opposition proposal to create a special court as, he put it, a devious attempt at high pressuring duly constituted officers into abandoning their mandates, vested on them by the people. Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez meantime described administration critics, in his words, professional hecklers who will not stop finding fault with the government, no matter what it does.

MENDOZA DENIES WHITEWASH CLAIM IN FINDINGS

OW261431 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Oct 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] There **will be no whitewash in the** prosecution and trial of those implicated by the Agrava fact-finding board in the Aquino assassination. Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza gives this assurance during a joint news conference with sandigan bayan officials and board chairman Corazon Agrava at the SSS [Social Security System] Building in Quezon City this afternoon. David Nye was there.

[Begin recording] [Nye] Justice Minister Mendoza said that the decision of President Marcos, who designed the tanodbayan [anticorruption preliminary court] and the sandigan bayan [higher anticorruption court] as the venues of prosecution and trial respectively, is not the president's alone but one which is determined by law, he explained. The board did not make any decision on the case, but merely presented its findings to identify those who could have been part of the overall conspiracy to assassinate Aquino.

Minister Mendoza said it is the responsibility of the tanodbayan now to evaluate the board's report of evidence, to determine who should be the respondents, and for what offense they should be tried. But he said that a special court just to be formed to try those accused is unnecessary, because the tanodbayan and the sandiganbayan are perfectly capable of handling the case.

[Mendoza] The tanodbayan and the sandiganbayan are independent and constitutional offices. They have assisted for several years now, and it is on the record, the sandiganbayan has tried nearly 10,000 cases already. And I should think that, I would think that, there would be more than one instance in which the sentences of the sandiganbayan have been reversed by the Supreme Court. [end recording]

[Nye] For her part, Justice Agrava clarified the story that her report and the majority report differ in vital aspects. She said, on the contrary, both reports concurred on most salient features, but differed in the hierarchy of military complicity, and on the number of persons to be indicted. Tanodbayan Justice Bernardo Fernandez said, in the end, the evidence presented by board to the tanodbayan will determine who will face charges of alleged conspiracy in the Aquino assassination. [end recording]

MARCOS LETTER TO VER ON FINDINGS PROTESTED

HK270109 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The PDP-Laban [Philippine Democratic Party -- Lakas Ng Bayan Party] yesterday [26 October] said it was shocked to learn that President Marcos has virtually absolved General Fabian Ver, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, of any complicity in the double murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino and Rolando Galman. The opposition group's statement was based on the president's letter to Ver, dated October 24, saying that the circumstances under which the Agrava fact-finding majority report has chosen to implicate him in its findings was fraught with doubt and great contradictions of opinion and testimony.

Meanwhile, prominent lawyer Juan T. David, president of the All-Asia Bar Association, said yesterday President Marcos and AFP Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver cannot be accused of conspiracy in the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. David, a long-time critic of President Marcos, said that although he is identified with the opposition, he will continue to fight for principles and will not sacrifice those principles merely to attack the president or Gen Ver. He pointed out that he was taking a risk by espousing such a stand, because he has always been a critic and fought the president openly and in court.



In a related development, a group of veterans and lawyers jointly charged yesterday the four members of the Agrava Board for grave violations of due process and knowingly rendering an unjust verdict against Gen Fabian Ver.

AFP OFFICERS INTERVIEWED ON AGRAVA REPORTS

HK260724 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Oct 84 p 22

[By Marites Danguiland-Vitug]

[Text] A group of middle-level officers in the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) want a "cleaning up" of their organization following the announcement of the findings of the four members of the Agrava board. They also said a coup de etat is "not possible." They will not support it and neither do they favor a reimposition of martial law.

Interviewed by BUSINESS DAY were young officers from the Air Force, the Philippine Constabulary, Navy and Army who requested anonymity. "Of course, the military is involved in the assassination, but it is not the whole organization. Maybe, it is not the hand alone of the chief of staff," an Air Force officer said. A Navy officer lamented that "some members of the military are being used for political purposes." He refused to elaborate. A constabulary officer, reacting to the report of board chairman Corazon Agrava, said: "What is the motivation of (Brig. Gen. Luther) Custodio? Is it loyalty? And to whom?"

These young officers are unsettled but not disillusioned, they said. They reason out that, after all, only a "small portion" of the military was implicated.

"I feel bad because they have tainted the image of the military. This is just the will of a certain group. The president should kick the asses of those whoever deserve it," the Navy officer said.

An Army officer called the assassination plot carried out by the military as a "stupid job. I wouldn't have followed orders if I were in their place..."

Will they follow orders from General Fabian C. Ver should he move for a coup? "No way," the Air Force officer answered. The Army officer, fresh from his field experience said: "It depends if we have the resources." He explained that military men in the field "have more problems than thinking of the political situation." He pointed out: "How could we secure installations if we did not have transport, money? Also it is difficult for us in the field to know of the undercurrents..." Personally, he said, he would go as far as delay orders but would still follow them.

Should other orders be issued by Ver, not necessarily for a state of emergency, another Air Force officer said that as long as the command is for national survival, he is bound to obey. He explained: "We see ourselves as powerless to change the situation. The middle level officers are not a cohesive group." Another officer remarked that they could not yet pose a counterforce should a coup be staged by a faction in the military. But he cited two basic factors which mitigate against a coup geographical and political.

He explained that countries which experienced a coup are usually "landlocked." He added that "not all people in the military establishment think the same way" and there has been no precedent in the country.

They think that Ver is capable of staging a coup "but he must have the support of the field commanders." The Air Force officer said Ver has a hold over the general core, the intelligence service and the presidential security. The Constabulary officer, however, pointed out that Ver "is known to be loyal to Marcos. He won't take over power."

Asked about the possibility of reimposing martial law, the constabulary officer said he will resign should martial law be proclaimed. However, the Army officer said: "What's the difference between martial law and now?" He pointed out that even without martial law, arrests could be made, laws could be enacted by the president. "So, what's so sensational about martial law?" The Air Force officer agreed and said the only difference between martial rule and the status quo would be "psychological."

One of the officers said the president should not consider martial law at this time but instead "neutralize the political and military power he has given to certain people who are personally loyal to him and are now under fire by the board." Another said martial law is "not justifiable" especially because of the difficult times the country is in.

The prevailing sentiment in this group of officers, now in their late 20's and early 30's, is one of discontent. Most of them pointed out "unfair promotions" and corruption as the main causes of the low morale seeping into their ranks, in addition to the implication of the military in the Aquino assassination.

Two of the officers said what matters now in the military establishment is "who's protegee you are." According to the Air Force officer, class 1969 of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) boycotted the annual alumni parade in March this year because of the promotion of one officer over others ahead of him.

Two of the officers said they think Gen. Fidel Ramos, vice chief of staff, can "straighten things out" if he is appointed chief of staff in case of a reorganization. They sense a jockeying for the top post now and cited a major general as one of those actively vying for the chief of staff post. An officer said this general has been giving high-profile statements on various national issues. "That's their game (positioning). We younger officers are idealistic and try to be professional," said one officer.

#### VER, OLIVAS ON LEAVE; REST UNDER TECHNICAL ARREST

HK290734 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 27 Oct 84 pp 1, 6

[By Cecilio T. Arillo]

[Excerpt] All the officers and enlisted men implicated in the Agrava board's reports -- except Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, and Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas, Metrocom chief and Metropolitan Police Force director general -- are under technical arrest. Hermilo Gosuico, the lone civilian involved, is under military custody. His whereabouts was not disclosed for security reasons.

Ver and Olivas went on voluntary leave immediately after the second report was released to the president and the public. Information Minister Gregorio Cendana said Ver and Olivas assured the president they will make themselves available any time to the tanodbayan. Ver and Olivas are busy preparing for their defense and have not been seen in public. Brig. Gen. Luther Custodio, former chief of the Aviation Security Command, did not go on leave. The president has placed him under technical arrest like the rest of the suspects.

The general headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo said that those under technical arrests are now confined in their respective quarters -- meaning they cannot leave their camps -- and they have been barred from performing military duties.

'VIGILANTE GROUP' WITHIN MILITARY REPORTED

HK290402 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] A 20,000-strong army within the armed forces is reported to be in existence and could supplant the command set-up of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]. The army within the army was reported to be well-known among top military and police officers who have expressed grave concern. The vigilante group is reportedly called "El Diablo crimebusters." Intelligence sources said the group has rank-and-file military men as members.

It was first created in 19 April 1982 and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on 4 March 1984 as a brotherhood crime-buster squad and is well funded. Its members were reported also working on government time. The group has for its head a supreme godfather-consultant who calls the shots and issues orders.

MARCOS SAYS ARMED FORCES POLICIES UNCHANGED

OW271337 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Oct 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Nothing has changed in the policies and operating plan of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] despite the findings of the Agrava fact-finding board. This was stressed today by the president during the AFP Command conference at Fort Bonifacio right after the seventh anniversary rites of the Army Reserve Command. [video shows Marcos at AFP Command conference]

According to the president, the leave of absence of General Fabian Ver creates no vacuum in the implementation of military operations against traditional enemies of the state. At the same time, the president praised Gen Ver for his admirable conduct in asking for a leave of absence to prevent any suspicion of whitewash of his trial.

Following a classified briefing on the plans and operations, the president announced that a workshop will be held in November to polish tactics and operational plans of all units throughout the country.



RAMOS ORDERS MAXIMUM SECURITY IN METRO MANILA

HK260932 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Lucena City -- Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces vice chief of staff and concurrent chief of Constabulary and Integrated National Police [PC-INP] ordered yesterday maximum security for government and private vital installations in Metro Manila and its environs. He issued his directive minutes before he was summoned back to Manila by President Marcos who then appointed him acting chief of staff with the approval of the leave of absence of Gen. Fabian C. Ver.

Ramos' action was triggered by reports furnished him that elements of the New People's Army, from the southern Tagalog regions and from the Quezon-Bicol Zone (QBZ) have started closing in around Metro Manila taking advantage of military pre-occupation in attending to riotous events generated by anti-government demonstrations.

This information was given the PC-INP chief during a briefing given him by Brig. Gen. Andres B. Ramos, commander of both Regional Unified Command-IV and PC-INP Region IV. At the height of the briefing and before he could deliver his remarks and talk to the rank and file assembled, Ramos received a note, slipped to him by an aide.

Terrorist Activity, Crime Rate

OW271425 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Oct 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos today cited the role of public relations officers in the overall efforts to combat the twin threats of subversion and crime. Ramos issued these remarks during the public relations convention this noon at the Hyatt Regency Hotel and David Nye was there.

[Begin recording] [Nye] In a speech read for him by Gen (Rene Cruz), Ramos said that more than any other country in Southeast Asia, the Philippines is a reserve of democratic tradition, which makes it a special target of subversion and insurgency.

Since the dissident movement remained determined that its aim to overthrow the government through violent means, it has a potential to draw the witting or unwitting support of opposition groups. [sentence as heard] In the countryside, for example, terrorists undertake a combined violent and diplomatic activity to win the support of the masses for the armed struggle. They have also indulged in sabotage activities to create a sense of instability, thus discouraging foreign investment. Ramos said they have also tried to infiltrate legitimate organizations such as the coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy [CORD] to spread their propaganda.

The other threat is the rise in the crime rate. Ramos admitted that the nationwide crime volume has been steadily increasing since 1976. In the past 8 months alone, over 118,000 acts of crime were committed, 9.4 percent higher than the figure posted last year. Since 1975, the crime rate has been increasing at an average of over 7 percent annually. Ramos said that as the country continues to modernize, the crime problem is expected to become more complex.

It is in view of these threats that the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] is seeking the support of public relations professionals to promote peacekeeping activities, law enforcement, and the promotion of public safety. Ramos said that his command has tried to set the example by disciplining its ranks, but in order for this program to be more effective the private sector must lend a hand.

At yesterday's parade in honor of retired generals, Ramos urged young officers to carry on and improve upon their predecessors' achievements. Ramos said that these officers are by no means experienced [as heard], and have been working with the old hands for a long time, and are virtually old soldiers themselves. [end recording]

#### CORY AQUINO VIEWS 'PARLIAMENT OF STREETS'

HK 261458 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Oct 84 p 14

[Text] The widow of slain opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. said yesterday the "parliament of the streets" does not promote violence but instead delays and defuses it. "Through the parliament of the streets, those in our society who desperately seek change find comfort in their ability to express their grievances in a manner that forces the authorities to listen," said Cory Aquino in a speech during the symposium on "Reflections on Peace" at Adamson University.

Mrs. Aquino, who also joined the rally to protest the Agrava board findings yesterday afternoon, added that the "desperation" of the protestors is "temporarily alleviated" by their minor successes and the encouragement of the previously indifferent sectors of society. "Their resort to more desperate, probably violent, measures at least for the moment, is delayed," she said.

She, however, stressed that delaying violence is not as important as preventing it. And it can only be averted "if the fundamental grievances of our people are effectively addressed," she said. "I am afraid that the real resolutions to our nation's problems will not be found as long as we do not have a government that is responsive to the needs and aspirations of our people," Aquino said. But Aquino said she supports both the parliament of the streets and the Batasang Pambansa, tagging them as the "two avenues for peaceful change." "(Both) have significant specific roles to play, and they deserve our full and unqualified support," she explained. She added that the two are not contradictory. If they are properly harnessed and coordinated, she said, "they can indeed serve a very potent parallel avenues for the realization of meaningful and peaceful change."

But because of the "thin ranks of" true oppositionists in the legislative body and the authoritarian system it is trying to function in, the Batasan's capacity to respond to people's needs is limited, she said. "It is for this reason that the parliament of the streets, and to her forms of mass-based protest action have assumed the significance they now have," she added.

Mrs. Aquino, who upon the release of the Agrava reports clung to the belief that President Marcos was responsible for her husband's death, said Aquino's death succeeded in awakening the previously indifferent Filipinos to the injustices committed by "an authoritarian ruler who desperately clings to power whatever the cost."

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